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NOTES FROM VIENNA.

A WEEK IN THE CAPITAL.

SCENES AT PENZING—THE COMING OF AN EMPRESS—AMERICAN WEAPONS—A TERRIFIC STORM.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VIENNA, Sunday, June 29, 1873.

The weather is exceedingly capricious, and in that alone resembles the fair. But its caprices vary from one form of unpleasantness to another. I do not recollect three days since the last of May to the 28th June which could pass muster as average combinations of sunshine temperature and pleasant breezes suitable to the season. There have been torrents worthy of the tropics, and winds of all degrees of violence. There have been one or two sirocco-like days, ending in, or interrupted by, deluges and storms. There has been, when it did not rain, a gray sky, or a clouded one, or a blazing, hot sun and wind. Now, a high wind in Vienna means clouds of dust, pitiless, all-searching, and inevitable. Will any pleasure-seeker tell me he or she does not care for dust? To me it is the most irritating and disagreeable of all weather annoyances, and in this enlightened capital the way of allaying the dust and watering the streets is beyond belief ridiculous. A water-cart is driven down a thoroughfare, to the end of the cart is attached a hose, to the end of the hose is attached a rosette, to the rosette is attached a cord, to the card is attached a man who is dragged by the cord as the cart moves forward, leaning back at an angle of forty-five degrees, and as he is pulled along he violently swings the card to the end of the hose from side to side, and so distributes the water over six or eight feet at either side of him. To see one of these contrivances for the first time is a shock and a mystery to the inquiring mind. The stranger who is always making mistakes might suppose it was a mode of punishing criminals, and of considerable severity, too.

A WEEK'S INCIDENTS.

June 23.—If a republican wanderer had found himself out at Penzing this evening, he might have marveled to his heart's content at what he saw, very much as a Puritan does at what he calls Popish mummeries when he falls in with one of the rites and ceremonies of the Romish church. There were thousands of people assembled along the sides of the dusty road from the railway station at that "one-horse" suburb, to the palace at Schönbrunn. They were ordered about by police on horse and foot; they were oppressed by carriage-wheels, and menaced by water-spouts from the black congregation of the clouds above, and still they stood each *virtuosi tenax propositi*. All the windows of the houses looking out on the road were crowded. The people got on the walls which commanded a view of the route. They crowded into the highways and byways converging to the station, that they might have a view of what was about to be. "The Empress of Germany was coming." In these words there is a whole history—not a very pleasant one for the House of Hapsburg to turn over the pages of, but to be read if they are wise. There were many of them there in their beautiful uniforms. The Archduke Albrecht, Archduke Ludwig Victor, Archduke Rainier, the young Archduke Rudolph—then there was the Prince of Roumania, the Duke Augustus, of Coburg, and a host of officers, but no diplomatists, (for Gen. Schweinitz is not so much "Mercurio" as "Marte" here,) as the reception was supposed to be one of the House of Austria to the illustrious lady who was the bearer of a letter from her husband to her host. The train was punctual, some twenty minutes past 8, and before that time the Empress Elisabeth drove up in an open calèche, with four horses ridden by postilions in the yellow and black imperial livery, and was ready to receive her guest. The clear, high-pitched notes of the Empress Augusta were heard on the platform before she was seen, and she spent some minutes making pretty speeches to the imperial family before she appeared on the arm of the Emperor, and bowing right and left to the silent salutations of the crowd of illustrious visitors, was conducted to the open carriage, into which she was followed by the Empress Elisabeth to Schönbrunn. The Emperor and Archduke Rudolph followed them, and then the station was slowly cleared and left to its usual insignificance. There was no cheering. Perhaps the rain, which set in almost as soon as the royal visitors were safely housed, had by its ominous warning damped the spirits of the people, or, as one countess observed, it might be that they were so anxious to see the German Empress they did not think of cheering. Every honor and attention will be shown to her—it is not possible there should be less—and no lady better deserves or understands these civilities.

AN EXTINCT DYNASTY.

There was borne to its resting-place in the old Scotch Convent here, this afternoon, the body of one who represented an interest and a dynasty which seem fairly to have died out, though their memory is dear to many—Baron Winspeare, ex-Minister of the ex-King of the Two Sicilies at the Court of Austria. He was a man of considerable ability and accomplishment, of some mark in his way, a smooth, velvety mole, working in the dark and little seen in the day or noted of men; a hillock of earth here and there raked down by the first harrow of real political urgency denoting his existence. Of English descent, if not of English birth, though I am not aware of the name being found now in the island, he was very un-English in his Machiavellian smoothness, and in his gift of many tongues and the art of using them, but he lived to see that this is an iron age, and that force is still lord of all, more than love or guile or even right can hope to be for many a year to come. His remains were followed to the grave by the Archduke Charles Louis, by Baron Nopcsa, Grand Master of the Court of the Empress, whose presence testified to the regrets of the imperial family for the death of the ancient Minister of the Emperor's brother-in-law. There were also Neapolitan ministers, generals, and nobles, as distinguished from Italians, Prince St. A. Ruffo, Baron Schumacher, Count F. Gaetano, Monsignor Bruschetti, representing the Nuncio; the Ambassador of France, Baron de King, Baron de Bourgoing, and a great gathering of the old Catholic conservatives.

ROYAL VISITORS—FETES.

June 27.—Do not believe that anything is decided as to the visit of the Sultan or of the Viceroy to Vienna. My letters from Constantinople state that the Khédive will probably remain there for three or four weeks more before he goes to Vichy or Les Eaux Bonnes, and that the Sultan, though very desirous of paying Vienna a visit, has not yet fixed on any time for it. His treasure has arrived. It will be hard to beat the Schatz Kammer here, but the four wagons, drawn by six horses each, which were unloaded at the exhibition in the iron house, are said to have contained wonderful wealth in jewels and wonders of art.

AMERICAN ARMS.

The third section of group seven, which deals with all arms not of war purposes, &c., paid a visit to the United States department at 9:30 A. M., and were received by Dr. Rainsmauer, by whom they were introduced to Mr. Remington and to the representatives of Messrs. Sharp & Co., and of Messrs. Smith & Wesson, Messrs. Colt & Co.'s case not being opened owing to the absence of any qualified agent. The section had previously paid several visits to the department, but could not make an official examination owing to the cases being closed. The members are Herr Werndl, the inventor of the arm which is adopted by the Austrian Government; Herr Neffe, of Solingen; M. Gaston Renethe, the gunmaker of Paris, inventor of the "inflammation centrale;" Capt. Vitaliano, Italian Navy; Signor Giacometti, Turkey, (a rare attendant;) Mr. W. H. Russell, and Col. Charette, Belgian Army, as expert, who has not as yet put in an appearance. Mr. Painter, who represents the United States in another section of the same group, was in attendance, and assisted in the explanations. Herr Werndl and M. Renethe, the most important persons as President and Vice President, speak only their own languages. There are many persons in the States who must remember the gigantic Styrian who was out there seeking his fortune at the time of the war, and who has by his energy, skill, integrity, and force of character made himself a position, and acquired a fortune in Austria where it is hard for a son of the soil to do either. As he only makes Government fire-arms, he has no bias in deciding on the merits of *armes de luxe*, and his practical knowledge of work and finish is most valuable. M. Renethe no longer makes arms, having handed over the business to his son, and there can be no reason to doubt that the section will make a fair and careful report, but, truth to tell, there is in arms not very much to report upon. An exhibition of this kind should not be a museum. All the arms exhibited should have some quality to mark an advance in workmanship or in adaptation of mechanism, and this remark applies not to the United States, but to all countries. There is in the United States department absolutely nothing new—if the mode of withdrawing and securing the pin in the Remington against rust, which has been introduced by the clever inventer, be excepted; but the mechanical skill of the makers, the excellence of their work, and the way in which the articles were exhibited, were worthy of all praise. Mr. Remington's case is a work of art in itself, but the greater number of his exhibits are articles of war. Smith & Wesson display a handsome shield of revolvers, but how did they suppose the jurors were to examine them when they were all nailed to it irremovably! The jurors make no superficial investigation, but desire to look at each of the weapons. Sharp's solid, workmanlike weapons were carefully looked over, but it is very unfortunate that none of the exhibitors had dummy cartridges to show the value of the extractors; all the cartridges are in the United States, and "are coming over." There is an absolute dearth of fowling-pieces and only a few sporting rifles in the department of the United States.

GERMANY'S EMPRESS.

June 28.—While the Vienna papers are "lucubrating" about the political, metaphysical, geographical, and other objects of the Empress Augusta's visit, that august lady is devoting herself to an exhaustive investigation of the contents of the exhibition, as far as they are visible to human eye from a Bath chair, and is displaying an energy in the discharge of her functions as an honored guest which ought to move the hearts of the people with gratitude. I was in the German department yesterday, looking at the various arms which were being submitted to the jurors, near the entrance to the German Pavilion, when there was a sudden commotion in the Rotondo—a clang of clarions and a rush of the people who were feasting at the buffets near at hand, or sauntering about the stands—all in one direction. "Here comes the Empress," cried every one, in different tongues, and off they all started. The potent, grave, and reverend seigniors of the jury looked at first as if they were quite superior to such attractions; but as the clamor and tramp increased, the magnetism of the crowd dragged them along; and first a staid Prussian dropped a Dreyse, and glided off, and next an Austrian abandoned a new (old) breech-loader, and the recreants, leaving their arms, were all soon involved in the headlong charge of sightseers.

A TERRIFIC STORM.

June 29.—Excessive heat—that is to say, 80° Fahrenheit, early in the day. All Vienna on the move to the suburbs, after "a mouthful of prayer" at early masses. Railways crowded to suffocation, omnibuses carried by storm, tramways gorged. More than 200,000 people rushing off to the pleasant villages and suburbs, which give Vienna a *cachet* of its own, and are charming when there are no thunder-storms. A steady, strong current setting in toward the exhibition—the *restaurateurs* putting out chairs and tables in the open air, arranging extra seats in the shade, and rubbing their hands and hoping for one good day, at last. Alas! it was not to be. At 1 o'clock certain fleecy clouds gathering in the west began to thicken, fatten, and blacken, till they looked like great cuttle-fish. Speedily these threw out their inky arms and gathered the blue sky into their folds so fast that in less than a quarter of an hour the heavens were all darkened. Then flashed the lightning and down came the rain; the thunder rolled incessantly; the streets were flooded; but this preliminary skirmish of the elements lasted not much longer than half an hour, and the sun shone out gloriously and separated the masses of clouds, which drew off east and west, as if it had been a drawn battle. Once more the streets swarmed with people. The holiday-makers were all the keener for the interruption. Many of them utilized the time of the storm to take their midday meal, and were in all the better spirits. About 3 o'clock from east and west the clouds began to draw nigh once more, whirling about as if they were agitated by some mighty passions, and in a few minutes the battle raged again. But this time it was terrible. I have seen many thunder storms in India and in the tropics, and it would be an exaggeration to say that the lightning, hail, rain, and thunder which have only just ceased as I write, were equal to the exhibitions of that kind to be met with in those regions, but for staid, respectable, old Europe there can be no doubt it was a display of a most extraordinary character. My windows were beaten in and the room flooded with water. The metal-covered roof, beaten by the rain and hail, "roared" like the volleys of the mitrailleuse, and the air trembled with the quivering of the electric flashes and the crash and peal of scarce intermitting thunder. The water rushed through the streets, the gutters became torrents, the pipes from the roofs filled the areas, and now men are busy bailing out water in the yard as if they were at work to save a leaky ship. And the exhibition! How it fared I cannot yet learn, but I shall be surprised indeed to hear that extensive and serious damage has not been done. It is now 5 o'clock, and the sun is shining with intense fervor, and volumes of steam are rising from the ground. The heat is not at all abated. A superstitious man would think that there is a sinister star over the Weltausstellung.

W. H. R.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

GEN. BELKNAP'S OPINION OF THE KICKAPOOS—THE DAMAGE TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Several postmasters in different parts of the country having notified the Post-office Department that they have detained letters, the postage upon which was suspected to have been unlawfully paid by official stamps, the Postmaster General has informed postmasters that they may not lawfully detain letters under such circumstances. Mr. Creswell directs that all suspected letters be forwarded to their destination, and that a careful report be made of all suspicious circumstances.

THE KICKAPOOS.

Gen. Belknap is of the opinion that the Kickapoos would not have consented to return to the United States had the Government consented to release to them their women and children captives, now held as hostages at Fort Gibson. He believes that these captives are the magnets which draw the Indians back to their reservations.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

An official report has been prepared at the Post-office Department showing that for ninety-two days immediately preceding the date of the termination of the franking privilege, the average daily weight of extra public documents was 6,700 pounds. The railroads received no additional compensation for this extra service.

REPAIRS TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day gave orders for the repairs of that portion of the Navy Department injured by the fire. The repairs will be as inexpensive as possible, on account of the expected removal to the new department building at no distant day.

DECREASE OF THE CHOLERA.

A gentleman connected with the Post-office Department, just returned from Chattanooga and other Southern cities, reports that the cholera has nearly ceased its ravages in most of the places where it has prevailed.

NO MORE PRIVATE MAILS.

The Navy Department has issued a general circular informing officers that the department can no longer undertake to forward private mails. This is one of the results of the abolition of the franking privilege.

THE VIRGINIA GOVERNORSHIP.

Those who should know state that the probabilities now are that Col. R. W. Hughes will be nominated the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, and that the Wise movement is rapidly losing ground. The contest in the Democratic Party is between Gen. Kemper and Gen. Withers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, returned to the city yesterday, after an absence of over two months on the Pacific coast on official business. He will fill Secretary Delano's place, during any absences of the latter, for the Summer. Gen. Cowan looks in remarkably fine health....Henry Bergh, of New-York, seeks to extend his humanizing influence to the employes of the Post-office Department. The Postmaster General to-day received a letter from Bergh stating that a mail contractor in Pennsylvania is inhumanly treating his horses. The department will be obliged to reply that the Government cannot lawfully complain if the contractor fulfills his contract....Caleb Cushing has been so annoyed by a barking cur dog that he has felt compelled to sue a neighbor for $4,000 damages on account of the yelps of the dog, which, he alleges, deprive him of sleep and affect his health.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DECISIONS BY THE UNITED STATES TREASURER.

Treasurer Spinner has made the following rulings, viz.: The deposit with the Treasurer of bonds of the funded loan of 1881 does not exempt national banks from the semi-annual duty on their circulation or deposits. The department is desirous of withdrawing all the legal-tender notes of issues prior to 1869, whatever their condition, and offers the most liberal facilities for their redemption. In order that administrators may collect interest in the name of the decedent, they must send, with a power of attorney authorizing an attorney to receipt for and receive the interest, a copy of their letters of administration. This letter will be filed in the office of the Register of the Treasury, and will answer if at any time the administrator should wish to sell or assign the stock. A national bank is not permitted to deduct from its average deposits in its semi-annual return the amount due the Treasurer of the State at ten days' sight. No deductions of any character can be made, other than those specified in the form of return, namely: National banks may deduct the amount due the Treasurer and disbursing officers of the United States. Coupon bonds pass by delivery, and when stolen will be paid to an innocent third party. The department will not pay express charges on new notes returned for redemption. Certificates of deposit and notes payable on future days must be included by national banks in estimating their average deposits for payment of duty. The Treasurer cannot waive a demand for semi-annual duty due from a national bank that has failed. There is no limit placed by law for which any denomination of legal-tender notes is a legal tender. Notes of national banks are not a legal tender for any amount in payment of private debts.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER.

As under the operation of an act of Congress appropriations for the support of the army become diverted, and thus rendered non-available for the expenses of the military service, it is ordered by the War Department that supplies, stores, or property of any kind procured out of army appropriations shall not be transferred in any way or under any circumstances for the use of Indians, except under authority obtained from the Secretary of War; and that any officer violating the terms of this order shall be charged with the money value of the supplies, stores, or property transferred, and, in addition, be otherwise held accountable according to circumstances.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT FIRE.

The Navy Department is to-day investigating the origin of the fire of yesterday, and it seems to be the opinion that it broke out in Room No. 16, on the third floor, in which workmen had been employed the day previous in oiling and repairing furniture. The fire originated from spontaneous combustion among the cloths heavily saturated with oil used by the workmen on the furniture. As there was quite a lot of combustible material in the room, the flames spread rapidly. The workmen have been summoned to appear before the Secretary to-morrow morning to give testimony. The business of the department is to-day progressing as usual, and is all conducted in the old portion of the building. No extra building has been rented by the department, as the part injured by fire yesterday will be repaired immediately, and ready for occupancy again in a month. The entire loss will not exceed $12,000, of which $10,000 is on the building, and the balance on furniture. No regular record books or papers of any importance were destroyed. As the whole building will be torn down in two or three years to make room for a new one, but a small amount will be expended in repairing, only a sufficient sum to make it habitable.

ARMY CHANGES.

Assistant Surgeon Alfred A. Woodhull has been ordered to duty in the Department of the South, and Assistant Surgeon Frank Meacham has been ordered to relieve Assistant Surgeon Charles Smart, at Fortress Monroe, and the latter will report for duty in the Department of the Platte. Post Chaplain William Vaux is ordered to the military division of the Pacific. The President has accepted the resignation of Second Lieut. William M. Bandy, of the Ninth Infantry, and of Isaiah H. McDonald, of the Ninth Cavalry.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Owing to the rapid growth of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, the head-quarters of the National Grange will soon be removed from Georgetown to Washington, where the Secretary's office will hereafter be located. Since the 1st inst. about 350 subordinate granges have been organized, making the total number of granges in operation to date 4,700, with an aggregate membership of about 350,000. The order seems to be growing most rapidly in the States of Iowa, (which now has 1,750 granges,) Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. In response to requests from different States, several additional general deputies have recently been sent out by the National Grange to organize subordinate granges. There are at present State Granges in Arkansas, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

SCHOOL SECTIONS OF MINERAL LANDS.

Commissioner Drummond, of the General Land Office, has issued patents for the claims of the Keystone Mining Company, on the Keystone, Spring Hill, and Geneva Mines, in Amador County, California, under the Secretary's decision that the mineral school sections are reserved to the United States, and do not pass to the State of California.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MURDER.

THE ARREST OF UDDERZOOK—DISCOVERY OF IMPORTANT PAPERS.

WEST CHESTER, July 16.—Sheriff Gill arrested William Udderzook, the supposed murderer of a stranger in the western part of this county, and lodged him in prison here last night. He arrested him at his residence in Baltimore, where he was actively engaged in preparation for his departure for some region where he was not so well known. He has a wife and three children, and when arrested, and the crime with which he was charged made known to his wife, the shock to her was almost insupportable. Udderzook is about thirty-five years of age, has resided in Baltimore several years, and part of the time was on the police force. His parents are both living, and are residents of this county, though they have not lived together for many years. His mother is esteemed by her neighbors. The prisoner admits being in company with his victim when last seen, but alleges he hired a horse and wagon to take him to the railroad station at Parkesburg, but cannot give the name of any one there who saw him at that place. The Sheriff found conclusive evidence, by papers discovered on his person, that he had been engaged in robberies in Baltimore. The excitement in the neighborhood where the horrible butchery took place continues to be very intense, and the mass of evidence already accumulated, it is thought, is fully sufficient to establish Udderzook's guilt beyond peradventure. Circumstances point strongly to a brother-in-law by the name of Rhoads, as an accomplice, and a warrant is out for his arrest.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 17—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen since Tuesday night over the Gulf States, the upper lakes, and the North-west. It is lowest in the latter region. The temperature has fallen in the Gulf States and New-England. It has risen over the upper lakes, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States. Easterly winds, with cloudy weather and rain, have prevailed in the Gulf States, but are now followed by calms, with generally clear weather. Cloudy weather, with local storms has been reported from the Ohio Valley and the lake region, but clear weather and south-west winds now prevail. Westerly winds with cloud and rain over Minnesota and Lake Superior now replace the easterly winds of Tuesday.

PROBABILITIES.

On Thursday, for the Gulf States, south-easterly winds, cloudy and partly clear weather, higher temperature, and local storms; for the South Atlantic States, south-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather; for the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, rising temperature, cloudy or partly cloudy weather; for the lower lakes and Ohio Valley south-west wind, higher temperature, increased cloudiness, and occasional local rains; for the upper lakes westerly winds, cloudy and rainy weather; for the North-west, south-west winds, veering to north-west, partly cloudy and clearing weather. The midnight telegraphic reports are missing from Florida and most of the North-western stations.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Four fires occurred in Louisville, Ky., Tuesday night within the space of two and a half hours. The first broke out about 9:30 o'clock in the lumber-yard of Long & Bro., causing but little damage. The second was in the candy-manufactory of Conrad Euhler, on Market-street, involving a loss of $10,000; amount of insurance unknown. The third was on Third-street, between Main and River streets, originating in J. E. Withers & Co.'s fine-cut tobacco establishment, and destroying that and the adjoining building, occupied by Herbert & Wright as a mill-furnishing establishment. The loss of Withers & Co. is estimated at $8,000; insured in the Western and German offices in this city; $2,500 in each. The loss of Herbert & Wright is about $5,000; uninsured. The fourth fire was in Bamberger & Bloom's block, on Fourth-street, between Green and Walnut streets, and destroyed Vernon's grocery, Mme. Buckley's fancy-goods store, a vacant house in the block, and damaged Pargny's restaurant and confectionery. The loss of the latter is estimated at $4,000. The total losses will not exceed $180,000, with $70,000 or $75,000 insurance in the following companies: Ætna, $14,000; London, Liverpool, and Globe, $10,000; Commercial, of New-York, $6,000; American Central, of St. Louis, $5,000; Phenix, $7,000; the balance in local companies. The fires were undoubtedly the work of incendiaries. Every fire-engine in the city was at work when the last fire broke out, and owing to the proximity of the flames to the Public Library, theatre, and other large buildings, great excitement prevailed.

A fire at Jefferson, Texas, Tuesday night, consumed three brick buildings, fronting on the levee, occupied by Russell, Rainey & Co., Gilham & Chew, and Mosby & Aiken. The losses are estimated at $165,000; insurance, $60,000. The fire was caused by an incendiary.

Last evening the umbrella manufactory of Hersch & Haas, corner of Fifth and Market streets, Philadelphia, was damaged by fire to the extent of $4,000. Insured in the Franklin and Liverpool, London and Globe.

Two barns, together with about five tons of hay, owned by Abraham Prescott, in Quincy, Mass., were burned Tuesday evening. The loss is about $2,500.

The woods between Cape May, N. J., and Swain's Station are on fire. The flames are wide-spread and high, and the air is very hot.

THE ESTATE OF OAKES AMES.

BOSTON, July 16.—An inventory of the estate of the late Oakes Ames was yesterday filed in the Probate Office at Taunton. It is as follows: Real estate, $285,500; personal estate, $5,468,754, 41; total, $5,754,254 41. This does not include his interest in the works at North Easton, which is contingent and cannot now be ascertained.

THE CHOLERA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 16.—A special dispatch from Mount Vernon, in the south-west corner of this State, says the cholera has been raging fearfully there. Since Thursday last there have been about thirty deaths. Business is almost suspended.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 16.—Contrary to the opinions of the physicians last night, six new cases of cholera appeared in the Penitentiary to-day. Two convicts died after a few hours' illness.

SPORTS AT SPRINGFIELD.

PREPARING FOR THE REGATTA.

LAST TRAINING DAY—CHOOSING POSITIONS BY THE CREWS—SWIFT WINS THE SCULL RACE—DEFEAT OF THE ATHLETICS BY THE BOSTON NINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 16.—The afternoon and evening trains yesterday, as also those of to-day, brought in large additions to the crowd of visitors to witness the regatta sports, and the "doubling-up" system at the hotels and boarding-houses has begun in good earnest. Where those who arrive by the last train to-night will find accommodation, remains a problem particularly difficult of solution, for every available bed in the city has already its occupant. The weather, too, is all that could be desired to make the regatta a success, as it undoubtedly will be, in every particular. The doings of the numerous crews this morning attracted a large crowd to the river banks, it having been given out that this would be the last occasion when all hands would turn out for a final spin over the course previous to the decision of the contest to-morrow. The spectators were not disappointed, for, with the exception of Harvard, all the crews were on the river. Their style was fully criticised and commented upon, the improvement made by most of them during the past three days was particularly noticed, and the most exciting race is anticipated to-morrow, as all the men are in splendid condition. The hopes of the Columbia crew are again beginning to revive, for the member of their crew who was slightly injured yesterday in the collision with the Amherst boat is again nearly well, and but little doubt exists that he will take his place in the boat to-morrow.

The stake-boats from which the eleven racing-boats are to be started were placed in position this afternoon, and a glance at them as they lie in the stream shows plainly the dangerous proximity that will exist between the various crews at starting, and which will almost without doubt lead to numerous fouls before they have gone 100 yards. The danger, however, will not exist with the Freshmen race, which takes place at 3 P. M., one hour previous to the University contest, as but three crews are entered, namely, the Harvards, Yale, and Amhersts. This race will, it is thought, be most exciting, as the crews are evenly matched as to power and condition, although the Harvards are in most favor.

The captains of each crew met this morning at the quarters of the Cornell men, when it was resolved that a cannon be fired at a time preceding the race, to be designated by the referee, and that every boat not in line before the expiration of thirty minutes thereafter be disqualified from participating in the race. The drawing for position was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows, the boats taking their station in the order named, counting from the west bank:

UNIVERSITY CREWS.

Amherst	1	Wesleyan	6
Massachusetts Agricultural	2	Williams	7
Yale	3	Dartmouth	8
Harvard	4	Trinity	9
Columbia	5	Bowdoin	10
		Cornell	11

FRESHMEN CREWS.

Amherst	3	Harvard	[illegible]
Yale	5		

A meeting of the Regatta Committee was also held at their head-quarters in Haynes' Hotel, at which it was resolved that any crew receiving any assistance from any trainer, "coach," or others on the course during the race, shall be barred from the race and from any chance for the prize. A resolution was also passed appointing a committee of one to obtain, if possible, from the chief of police, police-boats and police to preserve order on the river, and keep the course clear. The following gentlemen were then appointed judges: D. G. Williams at the upper stake-boat, and C. H. Knight at the lower stake-boat; F. M. Whitridge at the upper stake, and F. W. Whitridge at the lower stake.

The committee of the Springfield club have chartered the propeller Crest for the occasion, which, with the referee, J. G. Babcock, of the Nautilus Rowing Club, and members of the Press on board, will follow each race.

THE SINGLE SCULL RACE.

The University single scull race to-day failed to attract much attention, scarcely 100 people being assembled on the banks to witness the contest, which, however, was a hollow affair from beginning to end. Some misunderstanding as to who was to serve as referee, and the absence of the majority of the Regatta Committee, caused a postponement of the race announced for 5 until sharp 6 o'clock, when two of the committee decided to start the race, and the men were called into line, Hank Ward being chosen referee. Only C. S. Dutton, of Cornell, and R. S. Swift, of Yale, appeared, Hershell, of the Amherst, having withdrawn. Swift drew the inside, and both started off at exactly five minutes past 6, at about forty strokes per minute. Swift quickly took the lead, and at the Dartmouth quarters, half a mile down, was a good six lengths ahead, and rowing long and easy. Dutton here put on a spurt, and slightly decreased the gap between himself and his adversary; but Swift followed suit, and again increased his lead to a good twenty lengths. Opposite the Wesleyan quarters, Swift was rowing thirty-two strokes and Dutton thirty-seven per minute, the distance between them being still about the same. In this order both pulled on to the finish. Swift crossing the line at 6:19:45, making the distance, two miles, in 14:45. Dutton crossed 1:05 behind him, his time being 15:50. Swift's time, it will be seen, is only three seconds worse than that of Ellis Ward at Ingleside two years ago, over a similar course, and is the best amateur time on record.

THE BOSTON NINE AND THE ATHLETICS.

The event of to-day was, of course, the base-ball match between the Boston nine and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, attracting at least 3,000 people to Hampden Park to witness the contest, which was the third of the series of five in nine, the first two having been won by the Athletics. A. J. Jennings, of Brown University, acted as umpire. The game opened at about 3 o'clock, with the Athletic nine at the bat. Ten minutes later they had closed their inning with two runs, which were made by McBride and Anson. McGeary had lost his run before reaching first base, and he was quickly followed on the retired list by Fisler and Fisher. The Bostons did equally well, for Spalding and Leonard came home, while Geo. Wright, Barnes, and Rogers were the outs. Thus closed the first inning, with the score even. In the second inning, 3 runs were added to the Athletic score. They were secured by Messrs. Clapp, Murnan, and McGeary. Sutton went out; likewise Anson and McMullin, and the score was 5 for the Athletics. The Bostons were "whitewashed," going out in one, two, three order. Schafer and the Wright brothers were the unlucky men. The third inning added 4 to the score of the Athletics and 3 to that of the Bostons, so that the Athletic lead was increased by 1, and left them 4 ahead. The fourth inning was a gain of 1 more for the Boston nine, the Athletics being "Chicagoed." Of the latter nine, Anson, Fisler, and Sutton were the outs, and Fisher was left on his third base. Thus the score stood 9 to 6, with the Athletics ahead. Only one run fell to the lot of the Athletics on the fifth inning, which was secured by Sutton. Anson, Fisler, and Murnan were retired suddenly, and the Bostons gained new hopes. They made no runs, however, for Leonard, White, and Shafer were quickly disposed of.

The sixth inning was the turning point of the game. The Bostons "spurted" and added 9 runs, which gave them a decidedly winning look, for the Athletics had only made 1, and the score was now in the Bostons' favor, 15 to 11. The Athletics, with 4 to tie and 5 to win, went in and did some good batting, while the Bostons' fielding was poor. Two runs were added to the Athletics' score, while the Bostons went out without scoring, which brought the score somewhat more even, and it now stood 15 to 13. The eighth inning retired the Athletic boys with a blank, Fisler, Fisher, and Clapp going out in one, two, three order. The Bostons now went in for heavy batting, and scored 4 runs, though poor fielding by the Athletics was what accounted for some of them. They were taken by G. Wright, Barnes, Spalding, and Leonard. Two or three were left on bases, and the score showed that the game was now unquestionably Bostons', since the Athletics must make 8 to tie, and 9 to win. The last inning was another "whitewash" for the Athletics, and the Bostons scored 2 more runs, leaving the score 21 to 13 in favor of the Boston nine. The following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Boston	2	0	3	1	0	9	0	4	2	—21
Athletics	2	3	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	—13

THE RUNNING RACE TO-DAY.

The entries for the Bennet Cup, a running race of two miles, which takes place at Hampden Park to-morrow at 10 A. M., are C. B. Burton, of Amherst; R. M. Phillips, of Cornell; H. D. Lawrence, of Dartmouth; D. E. Bowie, of McGill University, Canada, and Shiolas, of Harvard.

THE OTHER EVENTS OF TO-DAY.

At the conclusion of this race the second base-ball match between the Brown and Harvard nines will be played, and as the rowing contest begins at 3 P. M. the public interest and excitement will thus be kept on the stretch throughout the entire day, culminating with the ball in the evening, which will take place at the Town Hall. The details have been carefully attended to by a committee of the Springfield Club, and the results are already foreshadowed sufficiently to warrant the prediction that it will be by far the most brilliant affair of the kind witnessed in the city for a long time, if ever. If wind and weather favor, and the races are rowed, the winning crew will be the lions of the evening. If postponement of the races should be necessary, the ball will be favored with the presence of many friends of the crews, who might otherwise leave by the evening train. What with a large and elegant company, the choicest music, and a genuine regatta enthusiasm permeating the whole, the regatta ball of 1873 will be an event not soon to be forgotten.

ELLIS WARD.

Ellis Ward is still quite sick and unable to rise from his bed. He is suffering from an attack of pneumonia, though not in a severe form. It is doubtful if he will ever be able to row again.

A MORMON SENSATION.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S SEVENTEENTH WIFE LEAVES—SUIT FOR DIVORCE AND ALIMONY PROBABLE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 16.—A great sensation was caused here to-day by the announcement in the *Journal* that Ann Eliza Webb Young, the seventeenth wife of Brigham Young, had forever left him, carrying off her furniture and personal effects. Brigham will endeavor to replevin the goods. Mrs. Young is at the Walker House, and three leading lawyers are about to institute a suit for divorce and alimony in a large sum. Great revelations are expected concerning the inner domestic life of the Prophet. Mrs. Young is enjoying the sympathy of the Gentile ladies, and polygamous Mormons are a good deal disturbed.

The Baldwin exploring expedition left yesterday and will be absent south of the Territory and Arizona until December.

ILLINOIS.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION—THE CHICAGO LIQUOR LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 16.—The State Temperance Convention met here yesterday, with a very small attendance, and, beyond effecting an organization, with Dr. A. J. McFarland as President, transacted no business. To-day resolutions were adopted, calling upon the friends of temperance for united action in support of the temperance laws; declaring the thanks of the temperance people of Illinois due Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago, for his enforcement of the Liquor law in that city; and also thanking the Irish citizens of Chicago for their recent action in meeting and declaring themselves in favor of the enforcement of said laws. No action has yet been taken toward organizing a temperance party for the nomination of candidates.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts of internal revenue, yesterday, were $252,506.

The continued rain-storms are doing much damage to the crops in Ohio, which were spared by the storms of last week.

The Mayor of San Francisco has signed the ordinance granting privileges to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Mission Bay.

Orders were issued from the Navy Department, yesterday, detaching the officers from the steamer Brooklyn.

The semi-annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Troy, N. Y., on the 23d, 24th, and 25th insts.

Hugh Donnelly, aged twenty-five, employed by the Massachusetts Brick Company in Somerville, was drowned while bathing in the Mystic River Tuesday afternoon.

Edward O'Brien fell from a derrick on the roof of a new building in the burnt district of Boston, a distance of seventy-five feet, into a mortar bed, and escaped with slight injury.

The funeral of the late Gen. Amos Pillsbury took place yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. The remains were interred in the Rural Cemetery, Albany.

The Grangers' Convention is in session at Napa. At the present time there are thirty-two Granges in California. The representation at Napa is very large.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis has directed his Chief Quartermaster to purchase the number of mules required to replace those lost, captured, and disabled in the recent Modoc troubles.

Joseph Burgess, a laboring man, was killed on Tuesday night, in Boston, by falling, while attempting to enter his boarding-house through a window.

At Wheeling, West Va., the mercury stood at 97° at 3 P. M. yesterday. At St. Louis it has ranged from 95° to 100° for several days past, and numerous cases of sun-stroke have occurred.

Frederick Robinson, who was run over by a train on the New-York and New-England Railroad track, died in the Boston Hospital yesterday morning. He leaves a wife and five children in South Boston.

At Natick, yesterday morning, one of the teams belonging to Stone's Circus, while crossing the railroad track, was run into by a train. One of the horses was killed, but no other damage was done.

THE MODOCS—TWO MORE CAPTURES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Advices from Fort Klamath, July 11, via Ashton, Oregon, July 16, state that Miller's Charley and Jack's father-in-law, who surrendered on the 3d inst., were sent for by Capt. Hasbrouck to-day.

Intelligence was received at Fort Klamath yesterday from Yainox, that Long Jim and his father had been captured by Chas. Riddle, an Indian of that place, and that they would be brought to Klamath to-day under the charge of the old Chief Sconchin, a brother of Sconchin who is now confined with Capt. Jack. When these Indians arrive all the Modocs belonging to Jack's band will have been captured.

METHODIST CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 16.—The exercises of the Methodist Centennial Celebration terminated to-night with a grand jubilee meeting at the Academy of Music, which was filled with a fine audience. On the stage were a large number of prominent clerical and lay members of the denomination, and an immense chorus of nearly 1,000 voices from different choirs and Sunday-schools. Colsom Heiskell presided. Rev. H. Ryerson, of Canada, opened the exercises with prayer, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler, of Chicago; C. F. Deems, of New-York; and T. M. Eddy, of New-York. The meeting was dismissed with the benediction of Rev. Bishop Richardson, of Canada.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROBABLE REDUCTION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE—LIBERAL BANQUET.

LONDON, July 17—6 A. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England will probably reduce the rate of discount to-day to four and a half per cent.

The Ministerial banquet will be given at the Mansion House, on the 30th inst.

A great Liberal manifestation was made at Nottingham yesterday evening. A dinner was given at which some 700 persons sat down.

The Marquis of Hartington made a speech in defense of the Government, which he said would not be afraid of the electors when the time came.

AUSTRIA.

RETURN OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO VIENNA.

VIENNA, July 17.—Hon. John Jay, the American Minister, has returned from a visit to Salzburg.

SPAIN.

THREATENING DEMONSTRATION BY THE WOOLEN AND COTTON FACTORY HANDS IN BARCELONA.

MADRID, July 16.—Dispatches from Barcelona announce that yesterday all the workmen in the cotton and woolen factories struck, and the shops were closed.

In the evening the employes of both sexes assembled on the plaza, and were harangued by several speakers, who urged them to emulate the course of the men of Alcoy—to overthrow the municipal government, and burn the churches and public buildings.

These sentiments were not received with favor, and the speakers were hissed by their hearers.

Before any serious disturbances had taken place troops arrived in the plaza, and the assembly dispersed.

Further manifestations by the most violent among the workmen are apprehended, and precautions have been taken to deal with them promptly.

THE MINISTER OF MARINE FIRED ON BY REVOLTED TROOPS.

MADRID, July 16.—Señor Aurich, Minister of Marine, has returned from Cartagena. While there he was fired at by the insurgent troops.

The portion of the garrison of Cartagena which refused to join the revolt will reach here to-day.

Telegrams from Valencia state that due precautions have been taken to prevent an outbreak in that city.

The Governor reports that the volunteers may be relied on to support the authorities.

BAYONNE, July 16.—The Carlists claim that they have now 10,000 men under arms.

The Spanish Government has ordered war vessels to cruise along the coast of Biscay to prevent the landing of cargoes of arms and military stores for the Carlists.

Two thousand Carlists, under Hierro, have entered the province of Palencia.

President Pi y Margall has refused to negotiate with the Carlists for an exchange of prisoners, but he has authorized the Republican commanders to come to an understanding, unofficially, with the Carlist chiefs to secure proper treatment of Spanish troops falling into the hands of the insurgents.

PRISONERS SHOT BY CARLISTS—THE CORTES AND THE NEW CONSTITUTION—CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

MADRID, July 16.—It is asserted that the Carlists shot forty Republican volunteers at Cirauqui after they had surrendered.

At a meeting of a majority of the members of the Cortes to-day, it was resolved to approve the proposition that the Cortes shall vote the new Constitution before closing its session. Señor Maisonave made a violent attack on the members of the Left, accusing them of forcing their views and measures upon the country.

It was finally determined by the caucus that the Cortes should adjourn for a brief recess, to reassemble on a day to be agreed upon.

The Centre was not represented in the caucus.

MADRID, July 16—Evening.—Maisonave, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Carvajal, Minister of Finance, and Berge, Minister of Justice, have resigned, in order to facilitate the formation of a homogeneous Cabinet.

The majority in the Cortes demand a vigorous Ministry under Salmeron.

DON CARLOS RE-ENTERS SPAIN—A PROCLAMATION.

BAYONNE, July 16.—Don Carlos re-entered Spain on Tuesday night. He issued a proclamation invoking the help of the God of Armies, declaring that, listening to the voice of suffering Spain, he comes to fight for God and his country, and concluding with the exhortation, "Volunteers! Forward, and save dying Spain!"

There was great enthusiasm among his followers when Don Carlos joined Valdespina and Lizzama on Spanish soil.

RIOT AND DISORDER AMONG CARLISTS AT CARTHAGENA.

MADRID, July 16.—The insurgents in Carthagena are in a fearful condition. Drunkenness, rioting, and general demoralization prevail.

FRANCE.

REJOICINGS OVER GERMAN EVACUATION INTERDICTED.

PARIS, July 16.—The Government has instructed the Prefect of the occupied departments to interdict public rejoicings on the occasion of the evacuation of the territory by the German troops.

MINNESOTA.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—NOMINATION OF CUSHMAN K. DAVIS FOR GOVERNOR.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 16.—The Republican State Convention met to-day; 308 delegates were present. The contest was mainly on the Governorship. The principal candidates were Horace Austin, the present incumbent, W. D. Washburn, Cushman K. Davis, and Thomas Armstrong. The contest was very animated. Finally Austin withdrew, and Armstrong's friends concentrated on Davis, defeating Washburn. The vote on the fourth and final ballot stood Davis, 155; Washburn, 130. The utmost good feeling prevailed, and, on the motion of one of Washburn's friends, Davis' nomination was made unanimous. Resolutions were adopted favoring cheap transportation, according to capital in railroads the right of reasonable remuneration, but opposing unjust discriminations and all arbitrary and improper use of the growing power of railroad and other corporations. The fourth resolution says that no rights should be vested in railroad corporations beyond the control of future Legislatures. The fifth resolution heartily applauds the active measures of Congress in ferreting out and exposing corruption, and demands pure official conduct, and the punishment of unfaithful public men. The sixth resolution condemns without reserve the salary and back-pay grab, and demands the prompt repeal of the law authorizing it.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

STORMY SESSION YESTERDAY—SHERIDAN SHOOK APPOINTED A COMMISSIONER OF ARMORIES.

At 2 o'clock, yesterday, the Supervisors filed into their chamber in the City Hall. It was generally believed that the meeting would be a stormy one, and that the board, after indulging in a long verbal contest, would adjourn over till September. The expectation was fully realized. Mayor Havemeyer presided. The gallery was filled with persons whose bills were to be called up, and in the inclosure were the friends and opponents of the nominees for the Police bench, all apparently awaiting the hour when the Supervisors would sit as Aldermen and decide the fate of the candidates.

When the roll was called, a communication was received from Col. Schwarzwaelder, resigning the office of Commissioner of Armories, to which he was recently appointed. No salary is attached to the position, but the incumbents, three in number, are required to give security in $50,000 each for the faithful discharge of the duties. Col. Schwarzwaelder's resignation was accepted.

Supervisor Koch offered a resolution that Mr. Sheridan Shook be appointed to the office made vacant by the resignation of Col. Schwarzwaelder. This resolution was a signal for an animated debate.

Supervisor Vance moved that the question be laid upon the table. He said it was one of those surprises to which the members of the board had become accustomed. Measures of great public importance were introduced in caucuses, and subsequently presented as acts of the board. He did not believe it was right to concoct measures in caucus instead of referring them to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Vance then moved that the motion be made the special order for the next meeting.

Supervisor Reilly—Is the motion to lay on the table debatable?

Supervisor Vance—I couple my motion to lay on the table with another—to make the motion the special order of business for the next meeting.

Supervisor Reilly—Is a motion to lay on the table debatable, or can the gentleman make two motions at one time?

Mayor Havemeyer—I decide the gentleman in order.

Supervisor Flanagan—Are there two motions before the House?

Supervisor Vance—I think that matters of public importance should be carefully considered, and I may say that I am surprised at the motion of the gentleman on the other side. I have had no candidate, and——

Supervisor McCafferty—Oh, haven't you a candidate?

Supervisor Vance—I am used to interruptions in this board. Some members come here with measures which they had discussed in caucus. There is a kind of freemasonry among them. But I am sure that the people will say to them: "We can stand it if you can," and they will see that their political prospects will not be much improved by their action. In every legislative body all great measures require the gravest consideration, and time is necessary to enable men to make a good decision. I beg to ask if the minority have no rights—if they must continue to put up silently with this opposition all the time? If this is persisted in, we must take measures to see if we cannot delay action on matters of which we have no direct knowledge.

Supervisor McCafferty—I feel myself bound to reply to the gentleman who last spoke. He has referred particularly to caucuses of members of this board. I desire to state that he is mistaken. I never heard of Mr. Shook's name in connection with a commissionership of armories until I entered this chamber. I have heard that Mr. Blackie was named for the office, and that his friends are greatly surprised that he was not appointed. Some people say that Mr. Vance has a candidate. To the charge that there is a kind of freemasonry among members of this board, I reply that I am not a freemason, and that I don't want to reflect upon that body. This Board of Supervisors is far superior to the insinuations of the gentleman. Should he bring such charges again before the house, I'll make it very unpleasant for some men in this board. A man in the discharge of his duty should not be attacked. Mr. Shook's name was never mentioned to me in connection with the resolution now before the house. If the gentleman (Mr. Vance) thinks Mr. Shook is not a good enough Republican, and should name a Democrat, I'll vote for him.

Supervisor Ottendorfer—The gentlemen in favor of the resolution were formerly opposed to taking action on names in one day. I think the resolution should be laid over.

Supervisor Koch—I ask the whole board, Is there any gentleman who don't know Mr. Shook? Everybody knows him; then why do you require time?

At this point Supervisor Vance repeated his motion to defer action on the resolution.

Supervisor Van Schaick—I shall vote for Mr. Shook, but I have not heard his name mentioned in any caucus of the members of this board. As to caucuses, I shall attend them. The President of the Board of Aldermen (Mr. Vance) says we hold caucuses, but I charge that gentleman with imperiling the interests of this City in connection with the nomination of Oliver Charlick, and I am ready to meet him or his Honor the Mayor upon any subject, whether it be about matters relative to the City Government or to the Long Island Railroad.

[The Mayor, who occupied the chair, looked intently upon the speaker, and leaned forward to catch the last word. He then laughed heartily.]

Supervisor Vance—How do you connect me with Charlick?

Supervisor Van Schaick—You told me that you would vote for Mr. Charlick.

Supervisor Vance—I did not vote for him.

Supervisor Van Schaick—Well, you said you would.

Supervisor Billings—I have heard Mr. Vance say that he would not vote for Mr. Charlick under any circumstances.

Supervisor (Recorder) Hackett regretted that any allusion should be made to caucuses. He never attended any.

Supervisor Koch here rose and exclaimed at the top of his voice:

Mr. President—I held a caucus myself and I made the nomination. [Loud laughter, the Mayor joining in the mirth.]

Supervisor Vance disclaimed any intention of being personal in his remarks. He merely referred to the way in which the minority were treated.

Loud cries of "Question," "Question," were here raised, and the motion of Supervisor Vance to defer action on the resolution and make it the special order for the next meeting was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Mayor Havemeyer, Supervisors Vance, Billings, Falconer, Ottendorfer—5.

Negative—Supervisors Morris, Reilly, Hackett, Flanagan, Lysaght, McCafferty, Koch, Kehr, Cooper, Van Schaick—10.

The resolution appointing Mr. Shook was then put and carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Morris, Reilly, Lysaght, Hackett, Flanagan, McCafferty, Koch, Kehr, Cooper, Van Schaick—10.

Negative—Mayor Havemeyer, Supervisors Vance, Billings, Ottendorfer, Falconer—5.

A resolution was then adopted directing the Clerk of the board to notify Mr. Shook of his appointment.

Several reports were presented by the Committee on Criminal Courts, recommending payment of the following bills:

Bill of George T. Curtis for professional services in the case of Wm. M. Tweed, $10,000; bill of John K. Porter for like services, $7,500; bill of John R. Fellows, for services in the Stokes case, $3,000; bill of Stetson & Sons, for meals furnished the jurors in the Scannel case, $2,257; bill of French's Hotel, for meals furnished to jurors in the Stokes case, $747 50; bill of Stetson & Co., for meals furnished to jurors in the Nixon case, $190.

When the last item was read, Supervisor Falconer said he understood that the jurors in the Nixon case were supplied with cigars and Scotch ale, at the expense of the City. He was opposed to that, because he believed that Scotch ale had a tendency to muddle the mind of a juror. [Loud laughter.]

Supervisor Van Schaick—The gentleman seems to speak from experience. [Laughter.]

Supervisor Hackett hoped the bill would be paid. The board were not called upon to cheat the Stetsons out of a part of an honest bill.

All reports embodying the bills were adopted.

Supervisor McCafferty moved that the board adjourn until Sept. 11. The motion created quite a sensation among the minority.

Supervisor Morris moved an amendment that the board adjourn to Monday next. He said he thought the members could not conscientiously adjourn while they had important work to do.

Mr. McCafferty's motion was adopted by a vote of 8 to 5, Supervisors Reilly, Van Schaick, Lysaght, McCafferty, Koch, Kehr, Flanagan, and Hackett voting in the affirmative.

The board then transacted some routine business, and adjourned to Sept. 11.

A WHOLESALE DOMESTIC THIEF.

Yesterday Pauline Sholken, a middle-aged German woman, was brought before Judge Walsh, in Brooklyn, and committed for examination on various charges of robbery from families in New-York and Brooklyn. Her plan was to answer advertisements for domestic servants, and after working well in each place for a few days and gaining the confidence of her employers she would pack up the most valuable portable property in the house, especially wearing apparel, and leave with her booty quietly during the night. In this way she robbed many families in New-York, and from the proceeds accumulated a considerable sum. She bought a lot at Winfield, Long Island, and, with her husband, made that village her head-quarters. She pursued her nefarious business in Brooklyn and disposed of many wardrobes in that city before she was captured. She was recognized in Williamsburgh street a few days since, and, in her hurry to get away, she dropped the card of the real estate dealer who sold her the lot, and by this means she was tracked to Winfield and arrested there on Monday night by Detectives Riggs and Powers of Brooklyn. A considerable amount of stolen property was recovered at the time of the arrest. Her husband is also in custody, and will be jointly indicted with her.

THE O'BRIEN CLAIMS.

COUNSEL DENIES THE LEGALITY OF THE COMMISSION—ACTION TAKEN.

The commission, consisting of Messrs. William M. Vermilye, John L. Cadwalader, and William A. Booth met yesterday afternoon in the General Term room of the Supreme Court, in the new Court-house, to investigate the claims of James O'Brien against the County of New-York. Mr. Vermilye presided at the investigation. The claims of the ex-Sheriff amount to $176,605 50, being for "335,474 commitments of persons to prison and discharges of prisoners from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1870, at 37½ cents for each commitment, and 37½ cents for each discharge."

Ex-Assemblyman Deering, on behalf of James O'Brien, put in the following objections to the commission as now organized:

Having received a communication dated June 28th, 1873, signed by Messrs. Vermilye, Cadwalader, and Booth, I submitted the same, at the request of my client, Mr. O'Brien, to the counsel of the latter for their opinion and direction in the matter. My action to-day is in accordance with the advice given to Mr. O'Brien by his counsel. Mr. O'Brien was advised by the Governor that he had appointed as commissioners, pursuant to the provision of chapter 573 of the laws of 1873, Messrs. Vermilye, Cadwalader, and Hand. With these commissioners, I, as instructed by Mr. O'Brien, filed his claim within the time allowed by the statute. Mr. Hand acted as a commissioner in receiving the claim filed with him. To no commissioners, other than those I have named, has any claim of Mr. O'Brien been presented. It is now stated that Mr. Booth has been appointed by the Governor in place of Mr. Hand. Of Mr. Booth's appointment Mr. O'Brien has not been advised by the Governor. If Mr. Hand was appointed and acted, or declined to act, in the opinion of counsel the Governor had no power under the statute, or by the general laws of the State, to appoint a successor. If Mr. Hand was not appointed by the Governor, and on the assumption that the only appointment of commissioners which the Governor has made was of the gentlemen who signed the communication referred to of June 28 last, the counsel is of opinion that this commission has not and cannot now acquire jurisdiction in the matter; the time allowed by the statutes for presenting Mr. O'Brien's claims to the commission having expired, and no claim having been presented. For this result Mr. O'Brien is in no sense to blame. As in these circumstances any award which might be made by this commission could not be enforced, Mr. O'Brien, as advised by his counsel, can take no action whatever in the matter before Mr. Vermilye, Mr. Cadwalader, and Mr. Booth.

The commissioners then held a private consultation in reference to the communication just read, and were engaged for about five minutes in the conversation, when the chairman, addressing Mr. Deering, said that the commissioners had taken the advice of the Attorney General, and under that advice claimed that the commission was properly organized. The members thereof would listen to and take statements in the case as soon as they were presented.

In answer to the Chairman of the commission, Controller Green said he had nothing to say in the matter if Mr. O'Brien had no claim to lay before the commission. When the claim was presented, he, as guardian of the Treasury, would be ready to make a statement in the case.

Mr. Deering refusing to present the claim, Mr. Cadwalader, after reciting the proceedings already had in the case, gave the following as the decision of the commission, they having been advised by the Attorney General that Mr. O'Brien had presented his claim to the commission as now organized, and that the commissioners had power to act in the case:

The commission being so advised have become satisfied that it is their duty to proceed in the matter. A formal notice was, therefore, on July 12, personally served on Mr. O'Brien, a copy being also served on Mr. Deering, his counsel, on July 9, stating that the commission would meet on July 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., to proceed with the audit and adjustment of the claim so presented, and would be prepared to hear any evidence offered in support of the claim so presented. And in case no evidence should be offered to sustain the claim, would make a finding thereof, in accordance therewith. As Mr. O'Brien has failed and refuses to appear, the commission is of the opinion that it is their duty to proceed, and therefore find and direct that James O'Brien has presented to the said commission, appointed under chapter 573 of the laws of 1873, his claim as required by the provisions of the act, without evidence to support the same, and that, upon the audit and adjustment thereof, further find and decide no sum whatever has been shown to be legally due James O'Brien, late Sheriff of the County of New-York, by the County of New-York. Formal certificate of the fact, in accordance with the provision of the statute, will be forwarded to the Governor, and to the Controller of the City of New-York.

The commission thereupon adjourned sine die.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks met yesterday morning, Col. H. G. Stebbins presiding, for the purpose of attending to some important general business and to take measures toward securing a permanent organization.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the charges made against General Foreman Manning by Foremen Hodges and Delahant, reported through the Chairman, Mr. Wales, that General Foreman Manning had been pronounced entirely guiltless of all the charges made against him by Hodges and Delahant. The Chairman of the Committee recommended that, in consequence of the manner adopted by Hodges and Delahant in preferring the charges, and of the manifest malicious design on the part of the foremen, they be discharged from the service of the department. The report was unanimously adopted.

The board confirmed the action of the committee in leasing the High Bridge Hotel to Mr. Lispenasse. The resignation of Calvert Vaux as consulting landscape architect of the department was accepted. This resignation was demanded by the City charter, as Mr. Vaux was holding another position under the Department of Parks in connection with the construction of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History. The board then proceeded to the election of several of the important subordinate officers of the department with the following result: Mr. William Irwin was elected Secretary, at a salary of $4,500 per annum. Mr. Isaac Ivans was chosen Assistant Secretary, at a salary of $3,000 per annum. Mr. D. P. Lord was appointed chief clerk, at a salary of $2,500 per annum. Dr. George Z. Hunter and Dr. W. C. Roberts were appointed surgeons to the department, at a salary of $1,250 per year each. Mr. Ivans and Mr. Lord have been in the service of the department for some time in the same positions, and with the same salary now awarded to them by the board. Dr. Hall, Chairman of the Special Committee on the Police System, reported progress, and the committee was allowed further time to complete their work. The President reported that he had authorized an advertisement to be published for proposals for the supply of gravel to be used by the department during the next four months, and for the sale of $10,000 worth of bonds of the County of Westchester, as required by the City charter. The board then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock, when final action will be taken respecting the construction of the building of the American Museum of Natural History.

CORONER'S CASES.

Coroner Young held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of Michael Kerwin, the saloon-keeper, of No. 331 East Thirty-second-street, who was stabbed before his door on the morning of the 17th of June last, by John McManus, a laborer residing in the neighborhood. McManus, who had been drinking, asked Kerwin for a drink; the latter refused, and told McManus to go home to his wife. McManus went away, and returned after Kerwin had closed up his saloon. He knocked at the door and Kerwin opened it. Both men clinched on the sidewalk, and McManus stabbed Kerwin. McManus admitted the stabbing, but claimed it was done in self-defense. The jury found a verdict against him, and he was committed to the Tombs. Jane Ferguson, a woman ninety-six years old, died suddenly at her residence, No. 131 East One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, yesterday morning. Coroner Young will hold an inquest.

POLICE MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Department of Docks be respectfully requested to sink crib-work on the north or north-east side of Randall's Island, on or inside the exterior water-line, where the water, at low tide, is over five feet deep, to facilitate the disposition of material collected by the Bureau of Street-cleaning.

The Captains of Police were directed to report at as early a day as practicable the location by streets of all the tenement-houses in their respective precincts. The board proposes to use vigorous measures for enforcing the ordinances against throwing dirt and garbage into the streets. The trial of Detective James P. Bennett, on certain charges preferred against him, which was to have taken place yesterday, was, owing to the absence of the complainant, adjourned until the first Wednesday in September next.

A CHILD GIVEN TO ITS FATHER.

In the case of J. J. Saunders, to obtain possession of his child Grace, in opposition to the claim of his wife, the facts of which appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday, Judge Daniels has rendered a decision assigning the custody of the child to the father. The testimony of the wife, the Judge said, was sufficient to satisfy him that the father was a very proper person to have charge of the child; that the claims of the mother to its custody were somewhat modified by the fact that the child was not now under her immediate care and solicitude, but in charge of another; that under all the circumstances disclosed, he thought the wife would better discharge her duty as a wife and a mother, by returning to the home of her husband, in response to the latter's invitation, and that, by the practice of a little forbearance toward each other, there seemed no reason why they should not live happily together.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED YESTERDAY—REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON TEACHERS.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday at the hall, corner of Grand and Elm streets, Wm. H. Neilson, President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. A communication from the trustees of the Nineteenth Ward asking that they be authorized to fit up primary schools, was referred to the committee. A communication was read from the Controller, showing the amount of the appropriation received for public instruction and salaries to be $2,519,000, and for supplies and miscellaneous purposes $781,000; total, $3,300,000; for the College of the City of New-York, $150,000; payments for salaries, supplies and miscellaneous purposes, $1,601,585 96; to the College of the City of New-York, $63,239 75. The President moved that the clerk of the board be allowed leave of absence for four weeks. The motion was adopted. Commissioner Farr moved that the President be authorized to grant such leave of absence as he should think fit to the employes of the board, which was adopted. A communication was read from the Committee on Colored Schools, asking for an appropriation, not exceeding $1,500, to repair and paint the colored schools. The Finance Committee having reported favorably, a resolution authorizing the outlay was adopted. Communications were read from the Committee on Teachers suggesting that the nominations of Miss Mary E. Lamb for Vice Principal of Primary School No. 4, and David E. Gaddis for Vice Principal of Grammar School No. 8, be not confirmed. The committee appointed to inquire into the charges of neglect preferred against Miss Galligan, Principal of the Female Department of Grammar School No. 27, reported that, while the charges of neglect of duty had not been sustained, sufficient had been shown to satisfy them that the condition of the school was not satisfactory. There was evidently a want of harmony between the principal and the teachers, caused by a clashing of authority between the principal and vice principal. The committee were, therefore, of opinion that a change of both principal and vice principal should be made, and submitted a resolution authorizing the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward to transfer both teachers to some other schools in the ward, and fill their places by appointing the principal and vice principal of whatever schools they should be transferred to. The resolution was immediately acted on and unanimously carried. A communication was read, suggesting that James Harrison be appointed school trustee of the Sixteenth Ward instead of Jas. H. Whittemore. Referred to the committee.

The President, rising, said that it became his painful duty to announce the death, since their last meeting, of their esteemed and valued colleague, Commissioner James Cushing, Jr., on whose character and public career he passed a high eulogium. He would leave it in their own hands, he said, to take whatever action the board thought fit.

Commissioner Jenkins delivered an eloquent address, enumerating the various good qualities of Commissioner Cushing during his long connection with the public schools, and read a series of resolutions expressing the regret of the board on the death of one of its most valued members, and tendering to the family of the deceased their sincere sympathy. It was moved that the hall be draped in mourning; that the members wear the usual mourning badge for thirty days in memory of the deceased, and that they attend the funeral in a body. It was also resolved that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The board then adjourned, and immediately organized as the board of Trustees of the New-York College. On motion of Commissioner Man, it was resolved that the board adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of Commissioner Cushing. The resolution was adopted, and the board adjourned.

RAILROAD WAR.

A PRESIDENT OF A RAILROAD COMPANY ENJOINED AGAINST EXERCISING HIS OFFICE.

Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, of the firm of Sullivan, Kobbi & Fowler, appeared before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and applied for an injunction to restrain Henry Cummins, President of the New-York, Utica and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, from exercising the duties of his office, and from otherwise interfering with the books, &c., of the company.

The suit is brought in the name of the company and its directors, the latter representing more than 400 shares of the stock.

In the complaint, which is very voluminous, it is charged that the defendant, Cummins, has been guilty of gross malfeasance in office; that he has contracted debts in the name of the company without authority; that he has given notes on behalf of the company, and then encouraged suits and facilitated the obtaining of judgments for the amount thereof; that he has employed attorneys to prosecute suits in the name of the company, in violation of a resolution of the directors; that he has failed to account for town and county bonds given in aid of constructing the road; that he has refused all demands for information as to the state of the company's affairs, and has denied the directors access to the books and papers, that they might obtain definite information as to the extent of the irregularities thus generally charged. The complaint further alleges that the defendant is engaged in a negotiation to consolidate the road with the New-York and Midland Railroad Company, against the wish of the directors and stockholders of the company, of which he is acting as President, and against its interests, and concludes by asking that the defendant be ousted from his office; that an accounting be had, and in the meantime defendant be restrained from interfering with the business, books, papers, &c., of the company.

Judge Daniels granted the motion and made an order temporarily restraining the defendant from interfering with the property, funds or affairs of the company; from removing or concealing the books, papers, and securities of, or interfering with the affairs of the company in any way; also ordering that the books and papers of the company be left in the custody of the Secretary, Mr. J. Warren Lawton, and that the defendant show cause before the Court, on the 22d inst., why the injunction should not continue in force until the termination of the suit.

THE RECENT STEAM-BOAT COLLISION.

The investigation into the cause of the collision between the steamer Dean Richmond and the ferry-boat J. S. Darcey, was resumed yesterday at No. 24 Pine-street, by Inspectors Matthewson and Simonson. James H. Meade, stevedore of the Norwich and Worcester line of steamers, testified that he saw the ferry-boat going out of the slip foot of Desbrosses-street, and watched her until she was about 150 feet clear of the racks. He saw the Dean Richmond back down and strike the ferry-boat abaft the wheel-house. The Dean Richmond then went ahead, dragging the ferry-boat with her. He heard no signals from either boats. He did not notice any persons on the Dean Richmond aft. Reuben J. Van Horn, baggage-master Pennsylvania Railroad Company, testified that he was in the forward part of the J. S. Darcey. His attention was called by the ferry-boat blowing two whistles twice. He also heard the alarm whistle blow three times. He went to the starboard side of the boat, and then the Dean Richmond struck the Darcey. He then went aft to see if any persons were injured. The Richmond dragged the Darcey some distance after the collision. The ferry-boat was struck abaft the wheel. George W. Fowler, the pilot of the Darcey, (recalled,) stated, in reply to a question put by Thomas Post, the pilot of the Richmond, that he did not shout to any one on the Richmond before the collision. Thos. Rogers, second engineer on the Richmond, testified that he answered the signals as fast as he could. Thomas Post, pilot of the Dean Richmond, (recalled,) stated that some one in the pilot-house of the Darcey shouted to him as follows: "How the —— are you coming?" With the taking of the above testimony the investigation closed.

THE YONKERS WIFE-MURDER.

Matthew Fitzpatrick was placed on his trial, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at White Plains, yesterday afternoon, on an indictment charging him with the murder of his wife, Mary, at Yonkers. It will probably be recollected that as one of the police officers of Yonkers was passing the north-east corner of Warburton and Wells avenues, in the City of Yonkers, one evening, he noticed a very disagreeable smell, which was traced to a one-story building situated there, and occupied by Fitzpatrick and his wife as a candy and cigar store, intelligence office, and dwelling. The store door was found closed, but an entrance was effected by a rear door, which had been left unfastened, and on entering a bedroom the body of Mrs. Fitzpatrick was found in an advanced stage of decomposition, and on the examination of her person marks were found about the neck, which, with other appearances of the eyes and tongue, indicated that she had come to her death by strangulation; while on a table was found a note in the handwriting of the prisoner, addressed to his landlord, setting forth that he had committed the deed in self-defense. The prisoner surrendered himself in the course of a week after the discovery of the deed. A jury was impaneled yesterday, and the court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

THE MELROSE HOMICIDE.

The trial of Loring Erhardt, for killing John Morrison, at Melrose, on the night of April 28 last, was brought to a close yesterday, when the jury, after an absence of one hour and forty minutes, rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, which consigns the prisoner to imprisonment in the State Prison for a term of seven to ten years. Counsel for the prisoner stated that it was their intention to appeal for a new trial on exceptions taken. The prisoner was remanded for sentence. At the rendition of the verdict, the prisoner's wife and children created quite a sensation in court by their screams.

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

THE COMMAND ON THE MARCH—A TERRIFIC HAIL-STORM.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

IN CAMP WITH YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION, }
Wednesday, June 25, 1873. }

The "Yellowstone expedition," or escort to the surveyors and engineers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is fairly en route. The escort consists of ten companies of the Seventh Cavalry, five companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, six of the Ninth Infantry, four of the Eighth Infantry, three of the Seventeenth Infantry, and one of the Sixth Infantry, with seventy-five Indian scouts, and a train of about 275 wagons. One company of the Twenty-second Infantry act as artillery. The whole force is commanded by Brevet Major Gen. D. S. Stanley, and will march as nearly due west as the proposed line of the railroad will permit, to the crossing of the Yellowstone River near the mouth of Glendine Creek; thence west in the valley of the Yellowstone about 150 miles to the scene of last year's fight between the Sioux Indians and Col. Baker; thence north to the Muscle Shell River, and then return to the Yellowstone River via that line. It is contemplated to remain in the field not later than Nov. 1. The Northern Pacific Railroad engineers are Messrs. Rosser, (of Confederate cavalry fame,) Meigs, (son of the Quartermaster General,) Eccleston and Read, Lieut. Col. Fred. Grant, Aide de Camp to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, and Capt. J. H. Jones, Aide de Camp to Major Gen. McDowell, accompanying Gen. Stanley as Aide de Camp. The Smithsonian Institute have six *savans* as representatives—"bug-hunters" as they are rather irreverently called by the troops.

An advance column of troops, (six companies,) with the engineers, under Col. Townsend, of the Ninth Infantry, left Fort Abraham Lincoln on the 18th instant, and the main column, under Gen. Stanley, left Fort Rice on the 20th instant. Both will be united about fifty miles west of Fort Rice. The advance party were attacked by Sioux Indians two miles from Fort Lincoln and easily repulsed them. The fighting was carried to the left of the line, and there the Arickeree Indians (enlisted at Fort Lincoln as United States Scouts) became engaged. It resulted in Indian fighting on both sides for an hour, when the Sioux retreated, pursued by a detachment of the Seventh Cavalry. The Arickerees, or as they are generally known, the Rees, killed four Sioux and brought in two scalps; they had one scout wounded. There is an hereditary hostility between the Rees and Sioux, and the capture of these scalps was the occasion with them that afternoon and evening of much dancing, singing, and feasting in the genuine aboriginal fashion, and, by the way, their fighting costume as they become warmed to the work consists only of a breech-clout, although they commence with the regular army uniform. The Rees are brave and reckless fighters, and of enduring friendship for the whites. The further march of the advance (Col. Townsend's) column was without particular event until the storm on the 24th instant. No Indians have since been seen.

The country through which we have been passing is rather mountainous, with occasional stretches of high table-lands. The line selected by the engineers starts at the Missouri River, into the valley of the Big Heart River, and is without especial or very expensive engineering operations for the railroad, but will undoubtedly cost very much more than the line of the Union Pacific. There is hardly any timber, certainly not enough for railroad ties. Bituminous coal is found at intervals, and no end of specimens of petrified woods, &c.

On the afternoon of the 24th inst., while the advance column was on the march, a heavy rain and wind storm set in. We were then ascending a range of mountains about 2,200 feet above the sea level, and as the summit was reached a most unparalleled hail-storm burst with great fury. Large lumps of hail beat upon us with terrific force. There was no resisting its intensity, and in a few moments the whole command, troops, wagons, horses, and mules were hurled and stampeded in every direction. The rush was fearful, and death from the storm or being run down by the maddened animals seemed imminent. As the storm ceased after ten minutes, the picture of desolation and ruin was complete—everything and everybody scattered over the prairie and the hills, all in a thoroughly demoralized condition. Wagons were upset, broken, and thrown down into the ravines and in the creek, horses and mules were madly galloping riderless in all directions; soldiers were cut and bruised, and many were wondering if this was the isothermal line. A few hours' work, and military discipline was restored. We will now wait here until Gen. Stanley's main column comes up, and then resume the march.

The buffalo have entirely left this country, and will not be found east of the Yellowstone. Antelope are killed in large numbers, and a few elk have been seen.

JUNE 27.—The arrival of three Indian scouts announces that the main column will unite with us to-morrow or Sunday. They have had much delay in crossing the swollen streams. The hail-storm did not reach them; we had its concentrated force.

The "Gaul" of the hostile Sioux was recently at Grand River Agency, and said that they expected Gen. Stanley's visit to the Yellowstone last year would have been the last of the whites in that country, and that his people would fight for their country this year.

There is great risk and danger to small hunting parties. Lieut. Eben Crosby, of the Seventeenth Infantry, and Lieut. Adair, of the Twenty-second Infantry, were thus killed last year, when only separated a short distance from the troops.

The steam-ship Key West, which recently carried Gen. Forsythe (of Sheridan's staff) up the Yellowstone on an exploration, will meet the expedition at Glendine Creek with supplies.

SCHOOL MONEYS FOR ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

State Superintendent A. B. Weaver has written as follows in reply to a communication from the President of the Board of Education of Troy, asking his opinion as to the right of orphan asylums to participate in the distribution of school moneys, and the relations of the board to them:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
ALBANY, June 23, 1873. }

L. E. Gurley, President of Board of Education, Troy, N. Y.:

SIR: It has been decided by the courts that the act and chapter 261, laws of 1850, applies to all school moneys except such as are derived from the income of the Common School Fund. See Code of Public Instruction, page 447. In ascertaining the attendance upon the asylum schools for the purpose of distribution, it is proper to include all those who are inmates of the asylum and receive instruction. The department has held that asylum schools, to be entitled to share in the public moneys, must place themselves under the general direction of the board of education of the cities and villages in which they are respectively located, and that the teachers in such schools must be licensed by the proper authorities. Your obedient servant,

ABRAM B. WEAVER, Superintendent.

THANKS TO COL. MORGAN.

At a recent meeting of citizens of Auburn the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That, as citizens of Auburn, deeply interested in the continued prosperity of the Theological Seminary so long located in this city, we hereby record our gratitude to Hon. E. B. Morgan for his recent donation of $75,000 to this institution, and for the magnanimity and hearty good will which he has shown in the various circumstances in which this gift was made. We also express our high appreciation of the earnest efforts of the Endowing Committee, and especially of Rev. Dr. Strong, and of Henry Morgan, Esq., for the wise largeness with which they formed the plan that has been prosecuted to so successful a result.

At the same meeting the following additional resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of Auburn are heartily tendered to all the generous donors to the Endowment Fund, and especially to Dr. Sylvester Willard and Theo. P. Chase, Esq., for their early and continued interest in the Auburn Theological Seminary, for the frequency of their timely and liberal gifts when most needed, and for their recent contribution of one-fourth of the sum of $100,000 raised by the citizens of Auburn to complete the endowments of the present professorships.

THE ERIE ELECTION.

The Erie election for officers to serve for the ensuing year was held at the Grand Opera-house, yesterday. P. H. Watson, the former President, was elected unanimously. S. L. M. Barlow was not chosen First Vice President, but the office was left vacant for the present. George H. Blanchard was chosen Second Vice President, and Jas. C. Clark Third Vice President; Henry Tyson, Fourth Vice President; W. P. Shearman, Treasurer, and A. K. McDonough, Secretary. The members of the Executive Committee are Edwin D. Morgan, W. B. Duncan, Frederick Schuchardt, and S. L. M. Barlow. The Finance Committee consists of the following gentlemen: Samuel D. Babcock, Geo. H. Brown, Adrian Joslin, and Hermann R. Baltzel.

HISTORY OF THE MODOCS.

THE TRUE STORY OF BEN WRIGHT'S INDIAN CAMPAIGN OF 1852.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KLAMATH AGENCY, Tuesday, July 1, 1873.

Much has been said since the Modoc war commenced of the "treachery" of Ben Wright, to the Indians in 1852. Capt. Jack made efforts during the time of the Peace Conference, in February and March, to excuse his distrust of the whites, and the murders committed by the Indians, by reference to the massacre of Indians by Ben Wright's volunteers in that year. He frequently said: "My father went into the camp of Ben Wright to talk peace a great many years ago, when I was a little boy, and he and many others of the Modocs were killed, and I will put no faith in the white man's promises." At Boyle's Camp, Tule Lake Island, I had an interesting interview with Mr. J. C. Burgess, a citizen of Yreka, who was one of those who campaigned with Ben Wright for ninety-five days in 1852. He gave me interesting particulars, and seemed to have a vivid remembrance of facts, and his recital was all the more interesting, because we were then in sight of all the principal scenes of interest in the Ben Wright campaign. I have also conversed fully on the subject with a citizen of my own State who was at that time in Yreka, and volunteered under Ben Wright. I have read various accounts given by those who were in the expedition. They all endeavor to exculpate themselves, of course, from any unwarranted massacre and treachery toward the Modocs, and some differences exist in the versions of the story given. I shall proceed to give what seem to be facts in the case.

Jesse Applegate, and a party of men from the Willamette Valley, went through the Modoc country in 1846 to select a route for emigrants into Southern Oregon, so avoiding the difficulties attendant on the descent of the rapids in the Columbia River. He had no trouble with the Modocs himself, as he was an experienced pioneer, and a man of just ideas and peaceful habits of life. The party opened a route which was followed by a large number of emigrant-trains the same year. They pursued the California trail to the Humboldt, and then diverged through the country of the Piute Snakes and the Modocs. Some of the emigrants were annoyed by the Modocs; the Snakes made them even more trouble, but, save a few head of stock stolen and a few men wounded, no general fighting seems to have taken place.

Emigration over this route continued without much trouble ever after, and the wagon-road now comes down the hill from the East to Tule Lake, within about four miles of the Island camp or peninsula known as Boyle's Camp. Old Chief Sconches' account of the campaign is, that the time came when his people found the whites were filling the country to the West—California—and more coming into his country from the East, and they were not only afraid their country would be taken from them, but were impelled to revenge the death of an Indian living in their country, who had been hung in Yreka by the miners. So they commenced war, and attempted to kill all the Bostons, and destroy all the emigrants coming from the East.

Yreka was an important mining camp in 1851, and was quite a growing place in the year following. I was there in 1851, and remember a call for volunteers to redress Indian outrages. Hunting Indians, who had only bows and arrows, was about the best sport going in those days, and any sufficient provocation would call out a ready response from volunteers. A miner would leave his claim, which no man could jump if he was off on an Indian scout, and mount his horse, rifle in hand, preferring the excitement of the campaign to the certainty of his regular ounce a day. There was not wanting, also, a true feeling of chivalry in the hearts of rude miners and frontiersmen, for they never could be restrained when they learned that their fellowmen were being slaughtered by savage foes.

In August, 1852, a single survivor came into Yreka, bringing word that on the shores of Tule Lake, nearly one hundred miles distant, his train had been ruthlessly murdered by Indians, and he alone had escaped to tell the tale. It was known that there were other trains on the road, and great solicitude was felt for their fate. It was necessary to bury and avenge the dead and protect the living. No time was lost issuing a call for volunteers, which is simply the posting of a notice that persons willing to go will meet at a place named, generally in those days, some drinking and gambling saloon, for there are few other places of meeting in a new mining town.

Ben Wright was an old Indian fighter, and doubtless his name was used to give assurance that the expedition would be ably led. The news was received one day, and the next saw the volunteers start for relief. Each man furnished his own horse, arms, and equipments, and the citizens liberally contributed supplies for the campaign. The knowledge of danger, under such circumstances, to any of their fellow-citizens, would have sufficed to equip such an expedition, but the harrowing tale of massacre and death this time included women and children, and the knowledge of this thrilled the souls of those rough-coated, but, in many respects, tender-hearted, men, and they equipped hurriedly and pushed on eagerly for their relief.

The third day brought them to Bloody Point, a cape of level land that puts out into the lake. When the trains came down the ravine that led them to the lake-shore, they were seen to drive out on this point and make a camp, and the Indians chose that as the most convenient place of attack. Here the tired emigrants found abundant grass, and were unsuspicious of danger; and here the Modocs crept on the sleeping train and massacred all—to the nursing babe.

The volunteers were none too soon. They found an emigrant train there surrounded by hundreds of savages, and fighting them off as bravely as they could. The wagons were in a circle, the cattle and emigrants were inside, and they had been thus besieged and without water for two long days. Ben Wright charged right into the Indians, who retreated hastily to the neighboring bluff. The volunteers were thus between the Modocs and their canoes, and remained in that position a short while, when the Indians made a rush to pass through them to the lake shore. An utter slaughter of the Indians was the result. They were shot down with rifles and revolvers, and, even after they had embarked, some of the canoes were sunk and all on board perished. Mr. Burgess says they killed sixty-four Indians in that fight, and had no loss themselves. This was a first installment of the reckoning for the atrocities committed at Bloody Point.

They relieved the emigrant train, sent a small force to escort it through the hostile country, and then proceeded to find and bury the dead of the slaughtered trains. The scene was harrowing in the extreme. Men, women, and children were found not only dead, but horribly butchered and mutilated besides. It is a Modoc custom to mutilate those they take alive, and a terrible fate some of the poor victims seemed to have met. The volunteers, Burgess thinks, buried over sixty dead bodies in all, and did not succeed in finding all of them, for some time after—the wild beasts had torn and scattered their remains. They heard of two girls who were taken captive, and the report was that they were afterward murdered by being thrown over a precipice. Last Winter a gentleman connected with the Oregon volunteers got trace of some story that was indefinitely told, how two white girls were captured by the Modocs long ago. It requires great tact and understanding of their nature to get unpleasant facts from an Indian, and this affair was so managed that the Indians became alarmed at the questionings, and would answer no more questions. This had occurred years before, and they had been dumb upon that subject ever since.

So the gentleman referred to only learned that among the rocks that overhung the spring on Dorris' rancho there was a skeleton of a white girl who was once a captive among the Modocs, and was slain and placed there to molder away and leave only bleached bones to await burial when the kind hand of a countryman should gather them after long, long years. The skull was not that of an Indian, and there seems no reason to disbelieve the tale that the remains were those of an emigrant captive of twenty years ago. It was a worse fate than death to have been saved for such purposes as Indian lust would entertain, to drag on a hopeless life, watching for a savior and friend, when all such hope was vain. Death might more kindly have sent the assassin's hand to save her when it took the rest. There is a story that as time went on the Indian women became jealous of the blue-eyed stranger; that the young men of the tribe quarreled as to who should possess her, and some inhuman chief slew her and placed her body there among the rocks to restore peace among his people.

Ben Wright had twenty-seven men, some say, and others say thirty-two in the outset. He made his head-quarters over on Clear Lake, by the spring near Jim Applegate's house, and kept a lookout for the coming trains. These would come straggling along, utterly unconscious of danger, and afforded the best possible chance for a promiscuous slaughter. The Indian arrow was noiseless in its flight, and, being poisoned, was deadly in its effects. A few men were sent with every train, and during the balance of the season not a single life was lost in the Modoc country. I think there were some other companies who went out for awhile, and they may have rendered some assistance, but Ben Wright's company remained until the Autumn had become wintry, and the near approach of December made it imperative to return. They were abundantly supplied with all necessaries to sustain life by the liberal citizens of Yreka.

At that time Tule Lake was much more shallow than at present. Tules grew over a great part of its surface, and where now the water flows were islands on which Indians lived, making predatory raids upon the land in their canoes. Our volunteers sent to Yreka and had boats sent out, and in them they pursued the Indians to their islands, and chased them away. On the island they found many things taken from the emigrants.

The Indians themselves tell a singular tale of how Wright's men drove them to a great cave in the southern portion of the lava fields, and smoked them there until they were all nearly dead and many were insensible. They abandoned the fumigation in time for all to revive, and an Indian doctor who was present had the wit to earn eternal fame in the nation by pretending that he made a medicine that brought them all to life again. That cave has since been known as Ben Wright's Cave.

Wright was ready to go home, and waited a while longer to attempt to have an understanding with the Modocs, and, his men claim, to arrange terms of peace. About that time he received fresh supplies and a couple of beef cattle, and there is a story current that he procured from Yreka a considerable amount of strychnine. All his men positively deny that there was any intention to poison the Indians, and there is certainly no evidence that any attempt to poison them was ever made. They seem to have been told that Wright would poison them by a Columbia River Indian named Bill, who was with Wright, but that did not keep them from using a fair share of the meat he furnished them when the two beeves were killed.

Communication was opened with the Indians by means of a Modoc woman who lived with one of the volunteers. A few came in at a time, until at last a council was held under the bluff of the peninsula, close to where Boyle's Camp now stands. Wright wished to make peace on condition that the Indians delivered up all captured property, and let emigrants and whites pass through their country thereafter in peace. The Indians were to come to Yreka to trade, and be protected when so doing. One of those who tells the story intimates plainly that Wright intended to be very exacting, and expected the business to end in a fight. After all the examination I have given the matter, I think he was determined to have revenge on the Indians if he could not bring them to his terms, and it was his object to secure revenge as much as to make peace.

At the first meeting some articles were returned, and another meeting was arranged to take place five days later at the other end of Tule Lake, at the natural bridge, twenty miles distant. Only fifty came to that meeting, but Old Sconches says they represented all the bands. He says he read treachery in the hearts of the white men, and left the camp the very night before the massacre. Burgess says there were only seventeen of the volunteers left at this time, and that the Indians stubbornly refused to bring back the rest of the plunder, but said they were sorry they had brought back any. They ridiculed the small number of the whites, and said they were not afraid. This lasted several days, and early one morning was set for the fight, if fight it can be called, where one side was unsuspecting and the other prepared. Wright demanded that the Indians meet his terms, and when they refused, gave the signal, and the slaughter commenced. His men were stationed to command the Indian camp. The Modocs fought all they could, but of the forty-nine who were there in the beginning only a small handful escaped. One was the Curly-headed Doctor, and another was Sconchin John, two of the most notable warriors of the late Modoc war.

In his reminiscences of Modoc history Old Chief Sconches asserts that his people never expressed any intention to attack the white man. He says the Summer campaign cost the nation half its warriors, and that he then learned how impossible it was to fight against the Bostons, much less to exterminate them. He suddenly found half his warriors gone and half the wigwams of the Modoc camp desolate, and the whites were more numerous than ever; the more he killed the greater the number who came in their place. The Modocs were like the lone trees of the desert and the white men were thick as the pine trees on the lofty mountains. He thinks the Indian loss in killed during the three months' campaign was nearly 200.

Wright's men say, some of them, they were warned by a Modoc woman that the Indians intended to kill them all, and they were acting in anticipation of danger to themselves. One I have seen knew beforehand that they were to kill the Indians that day, and knew of no danger threatening from them. It would have been better if terms of peace had been made with the Modocs without this slaughter. Then, at all events, they would have had no such complaint of treachery in the past on which to base the death of the Peace Commissioners. They did quote it frequently, and Sconches John has since his escape on that day treasured in his fierce, savage nature a hate against the white man as irreconcilable and remorseless as fate.

They who judge these frontiersmen who rode through the deserts to bury the dead and avenge their fate, and, better still, to gallantly escort the living through the scenes of Modoc murder, should place themselves in their position first. Horace Greeley made his most eloquent plea for the Indian before he crossed the continent and learned terrible things of Indian treachery. So with the preachers of the peace policy, who sit at ease in cushioned chairs and look through plate glass windows; perhaps they would feel some interest in the white man also. The massacre at Lost River in 1852 was a mistake; it was worse than error, but the text for it was the sight of mangled remains, subjects of savage slaughter first, and torn and scattered by wild beasts afterward. It has borne bitter fruit when long years have passed, for it served as a pretext for Modoc treachery in our own day.

INVITING DISEASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If it be the duty of the Health Commissioners and the police to stamp out disease when it appears in the City, is it not equally their duty to prevent its coming? As prevention is better than cure, how much easier it would be to prevent—say cholera—appearing among us, than to exterminate it afterward. Yet every corner fruit-stand is laden down with the very seeds of cholera—unripe fruit; cherries that would do for bullets, and pears that would answer for conical shot. And dignified and magnificent policemen pass carelessly by and permit the old apple-woman to tempt the coveting small boy to part with his pennies and purchase these pills of cholera morbus and death without interposing a word of remonstrance. Surely, it would be an easy matter to authorize the police to inspect the fruit-stands on their beats, and thus save many a painful sickness and many a little life. Will Superintendent Matsell listen to this suggestion?

GRUMP.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 14, 1873.

THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD DIFFICULTIES.

It has been suggested in Illinois that a conference be held by the State Railroad Commissioners and the managers of the railroads to see if the wide differences existing between them, as manifested in the new schedules, may not be adjusted. The suggestion has drawn out from the Springfield *Journal* the following: "The railroads, with the express purpose of throwing odium upon the new law, have, in the face of a decided public opinion, manipulated their tariffs in such a way as to make the burdens of transportation bear heavier upon the producers than they did before. If the railroad companies are willing now to withdraw these 'extortionate' tariffs and replace them by something which is fair and reasonable, we have no doubt the Commissioners would be very glad to confer with them to that end. But the Commissioners should utterly refuse to recognize the present schedules of the railroads as the basis for any adjustment. Their duty under the law is plain, and, in view of the course which the managers of the road have been pursuing, it becomes all the more important for them to perform it. They are now engaged in arranging such a scale of 'maximum rates' for the different roads as a fair and honest construction of the law contemplates. These will be made without reference to the schedules which the railroad companies have so pompously promulgated as their ultimatums."

GENERAL NOTES.

The Boston policemen are allowed two weeks' vacation each.

A Massachusetts State constable frightened a woman to death.

Worcester, Mass., is to have the largest fire-bell in New-England. Weight, 7,500 pounds.

A Boston paper complains that liquor is still sold in more than two thousand places in that city.

A letter mailed at St. Albans, Vt., for "Joitts Cito, Quinequiquits," was sent, and correctly, to Jewett City, Conn.

The Boston *Advertiser* estimates that at least 25,000 persons are now absent from Boston. We thought there were rather more than that.

Eastern salmon fishermen say that the catch this season has been the most plentiful for twenty years. Like reports have come from Oregon.

A hotel-keeper in Sterling, Mass., got up a night or two ago to take some essence of peppermint, and swallowed corrosive sublimate instead.

The monument to the first settlers of Hartford, Conn., is to cost $30,000. The city is asked to give the site, but private citizens will contribute the funds—perhaps.

Detroit, Mich., is to have another daily newspaper, to be started by Mr. J. E. Scripps, who has been for some years past business manager of the Detroit *Tribune*.

Ex-Gov. Samuel Bard has issued the prospectus of the Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era*, a weekly Republican paper, the publication of which he will begin about the 1st of September.

A faithful gardener in Newport, R. I., has been presented with a fine house and lot in the central portion of the city, by a gentleman whom he has served for seventeen years.

Mr. Jonathan M. Tredick has resigned the position of President of the Rockingham National Bank, at Portsmouth, N. H., which he has held for twenty-eight years. He is succeeded by John J. Pickering.

They are complaining in one of the interior counties of the State of Illinois [illegible] brought upon several persons recently present at a wedding-party in the daytime, by their being kept in a close room, and almost suffocated, in order that, through the aid of artificial light, the occasion might seem more "brilliant."

The famous yacht America, which has recently been purchased from the United States by Gen. B. F. Butler and Col. Jonas H. French, has arrived at Bay View, Gloucester, Mass., and is to be used as a pleasure-yacht by its new owners. It will make a valuable addition to the Massachusetts yacht squadron.

A Democratic candidate for the Kentucky Legislature has been making a fool of himself by a speech in which he took occasion to say that the Radicals had no right to be in that country, no matter how clever or honest they might be considered, and that the people of the South loathe and despise the nation's flag, and regard it only as the emblem of despotism.

A stock-raiser near Austin, Texas, lately sold 104 horses raised by him, at $130 a head. The *Journal* says that the minimum standard was fourteen hands three inches, and that all but a very few ranged from fifteen to sixteen hands, thus showing that, by proper attention to breeding, horses may be raised on the native grasses of Texas equal in size and quality to those produced in the older States.

They report a queer case of spontaneous combustion from New-Hampshire. A physician had prescribed linseed-oil and camphor for a severe pain in the chest, and the patient complained of the heat soon after its application on cotton batting. In about an hour he protested he could bear it no longer, and before it could be removed it took fire, actually blazing up and burning the poor fellow's neck severely.

Mr. James Johnson, one of the oldest residents of Indianapolis, Ind., has endowed a medical college to be attached to the North-western Christian University, with half a million dollars and a site for its location. It is intended to spend $300,000 in buildings and beautifying the grounds, and to invest the remainder. The college will also have a law department attached, and a prominent lawyer of Indianapolis has signified his intention of endowing it as soon as the buildings are sufficiently advanced to be occupied.

They seem to have very careless ways of conducting court in Cambridge, Mass. Last Monday the case of a liquor-seller was called in the Superior Court, and as the District Attorney said that the prisoner had "virtually admitted" his guilt, and as no one appeared for him, sentence was pronounced. At the time a man was standing near the dock who was supposed to be the liquor-seller. Soon afterward it was found that he had no connection with the case, and that the liquor-seller had not been in court at all. The Judge, of course, ordered the sentence to be erased.

THE SALE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

Referring to the reported consummation of the sale of the Central Pacific Railroad, the San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 8th inst. says: "These capitalists made a proposition to buy four-fifths of the Central Pacific Railroad, that being the interest owned by Huntington, Hopkins, and their Eastern associates. It was proposed that Hopkins and Huntington should each retain one-fifth for the present, and should continue for some further time in the directory of the road. There was not much difficulty, we believe, in coming to an understanding as to the outlines of the bargain, but when it came to details the views of the contracting parties were so wide apart that to this day the gap has not been bridged over, and the bargain is reported off. These are substantially the facts. It is quite possible that the bargain may yet be consummated. Those considered well up in financial matters on this side of the country believe that a sale at no distant day will be a necessity. The company borrowed a very large sum of money of capitalists in this city last year, and these obligations must in some way be met. The money was taken out of the State, going to pay floating debts, interest on bonds, &c. It was taken at a time and in a way to produce a financial consternation here such as had been rarely known. All kinds of business were adversely affected. With a good harvest everybody was looking for a very easy money market. But when the reverse came, the real causes not being fully understood at the time, many declared in the bitterness of disappointment that 'another good harvest would ruin the country.' The capitalists, who have proposed to buy a controlling interest in the road, are the representatives of creditors to the company in very large amounts. If the transfer were made, they would be very likely to take a hand in the management of their own property. They would bring to that management executive talent which has made them millionaires in other lines of business."

REPRESENTATION IN OHIO.

According to the Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Committee on Legislative Apportionment in the Constitutional Convention of Ohio have agreed to adopt the cumulative or Illinois system of election for State Senators, and to a limited or partial extent also for members of the House. The Senate is to be composed of thirty-three members, which is about the present number. Three of them are to be elected by the State at large, and the remaining thirty in ten districts, three in a district. In the House they propose the principle of county representation, but in counties having more than one member the cumulative system is adopted. The cumulative system is simply this: In a strong party district, either Democratic or Republican, the minority would nominate but one man, print his name three times on the ticket, and thus he would be elected if the minority numbered more than one-third of the voters. The majority of the people would elect the other two.

A WOMAN'S PRACTICAL CHARITY.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that a short time ago a lady residing in that city, whose liberality is attested by her many acts of benevolence, sent to the Boston Young Men's Christian Union $100, with the request that it be devoted to giving excursions to children or invalids, particularly naming invalid mothers. As the prospect then was that children would be well provided for, it was decided best that the whole amount be expended in giving rides into the suburbs to invalids whose limited means would not allow of their procuring such an indulgence, however invigorating it might be. Accordingly, as the result of this kindness of an unknown friend, from seventy-five to one hundred invalids will receive the benefit and pleasure which such a ride can give them.

WASHINGTON MARKET STANDS.

Col. Thos. F. Devoe, Superintendent of Markets, has ordered the Washington Market stands to be altered as follows: On West-street to be reduced five feet on the carriage-way; on Vesey and Fulton streets, to be cut down not less than three feet, and to be reconstructed so as to allow of the thorough flooding of the gutters daily without removing the goods or the planking of the stands. Also, all stands to be removed that encroach or infringe on the passage-ways.

LAKE MAHOPAC.

ODDITIES AND ATHLETIC AMAZONS AND LADIES' REGATTAS—A CHEAP WAY OF ECONOMIZING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAKE MAHOPAC, Wednesday, July 16, 1873.

When visitors learn the ways and byways of this place they like it better than they anticipated. As a holiday retreat at this time of the year, Lake Mahopac decidedly improves on acquaintance. It is strictly a family resort, and abounds in all the good qualities physicians recommend for babies in their second Summer and growing adults. Of both there are large numbers, especially the former. To give an idea of the numerical strength of infants here, I will state that at one small hotel alone there are sixty nurses! At dinner in the early part of the week not more than one or two black coats are visible at any table. The ladies and children occupy nearly all the places, while the fathers are absent in the City attending to business. The trains run to and from New-York morning and evening; but a man loses an hour daily if he journeys to town and back. Therefore it is that the majority of men who decide to Summer at this place see their families carefully provided for, and return to the City on Monday morning, where they remain until Saturday or Friday afternoon. For this reason only their mothers, daughters, and the younger members of families are to be seen. And it may be just to observe, also, that the presence of the ladies in such a vast majority prevents the few "bloods" who are here from giving the rein to their high-toned inclinations. It is evident from the general acquaintance everybody seems to have all round, that "sets," so to speak, have only been transported from the City to the country, wherein, the "circles" being concentrated, a closer scrutiny of the habits and propensities of the young people is kept by the elders. Mothers' influence predominates at Lake Mahopac, and the popping of champagne corks is not so audible as elsewhere. Hotel bar-rooms, instead of being the commodious and imposing places they are at other Summer resorts, are generally confined to a small apartment down-stairs, and have the appearance of being regarded as necessary evils. Toward the last days of the week, however, the advent of the sterner or more boisterous sex gives an increased propulsion to the machinery of life in this neighborhood, and the evening songs are louder and longer, the tramp of horses and the splash of oars more frequent, and it moves with an inclination to whirl just kept well under control, and not powerful enough to injure the community's morals.

Living is less costly here than in many other places of the kind; the most expensive charge is $4 a day. At boarding-houses and hotels of lesser pretensions the tariff is within the means of ordinary folk. For instance, very good board can be had by single gentlemen in respectable quarters for $10 a week—anywhere from that to $20 will lodge and victual persons sumptuously. Even boat and car hire are low. The former is only 50 cents an hour, while the latter is in many stables only twice that fare. There are no leeches and pocket-book burrs lying in wait for a man at hotel doors, tables or corridors to coax money out of him by excessive attention, which says as plainly as the loudest words, "Give me 50 cents." So that his weekly bill being settled to the host's satisfaction puts a man at his ease and permits him to enjoy life as he finds it.

It would appear that this quiet style of holiday existence does not please some of the stage-drivers and boatmen, who were accustomed to the feverish down-hill gait of the habitués of the Mahopac during the days of Sweeny and other defunct magnates who owned or rented cottages here in seasons gone by. The stage-driver especially mourns the departure of those good old times, lost forever, or, as he says, "When the boys came up here with fast horses and oceans of stamps, that they were willing to let other folks have a share of. Ah! them were the days! None like 'em now. There's no blood, no money in the people that come here now; leastwise, if they have dollars we don't see any of them." The boatman, too, thinks this a degenerate season, and sighs for the good old times when "champagne bottles bobbed and floated in the lake by the dozen, and a poor man could pick up an extra dollar or two a day." Both, however, are willing to admit that if there is less reckless expenditure of money, there is also less ruffianly conduct, and that, after all, they "don't know but that a poor man, who has to work for his living, makes more valuable acquaintances among the sober gentlefolks, who come to the lake nowadays, than he did in the roystering good old times of yore."

There are oddities and queer fish here. There are the youths who wear white flannel suits, carry canes, smoke large cigars, wear tall hats, tight pantaloons, and shirt-collars, and do nothing but exhibit themselves on the piazzas or promenades to the young ladies, whom they are confident are dying of love for them. There are the athletes, who scorn any costume except that of the rower, base-baller, or sporting equestrian. These affect to look down upon the girls, whom they never condescend to beau or even converse with if they can help it. Another class, by far the smallest, is that of literary tastes. There are some young fellows, however, who read half the day, and talk poetry to their young lady acquaintances the other half, which is generally after dark, when the stars are shining on the lake, and the picturesque scenery inspires its lovers with poetical feelings. But the most singular beings are the amazons, who, having chosen their cavaliers from among the athletes, join in all their sports, rowing, ball-playing, and riding. These fair lasses wear flannel or serge suits with short skirts, tastefully trimmed, bewitching hats and striped hose. Their hair hangs in braids, curls, or unbound, their faces and hands are sun-browned, and they shout, jump, run, laugh, and go about with an innocent *abandon* spiced with chic that would make the fortune of any burlesque or comic opera actress that could truly imitate it. These young ladies are generally the favorites with old and young, and they go far toward rendering a stay at Lake Mahopac the pleasant thing it is. Some of them are famous as rowers, and take their "training pull" over the waters at early morn and twilight as regularly as the athletes. They usually have a tandem regatta, open only to female contestants, every Summer, and will this year too, I am informed. Others are great on horseback, and dash boldly along country roads, up hill, down dale, and across fields where men are not always willing to follow them. All of them move about with firm tread and self-reliant air, and though prudes may condemn as tomboyish this free indulgence in healthful exercise, it begets a carriage of which the Latin poet sung, "And in her gait the goddess was disclosed, &c."

Doubtless, much of the present good condition of Lake Mahopac is due to the efforts of the Improvement Company, which has been striving, for its own and the public interest, to make this a first-class Summer retreat—not such a one as Saratoga, Long Branch, Newport, Cape May, Narragansett Pier, &c., but a spot in the heart of the rural districts, where families can be left from Spring to Autumn in perfect safety, under circumstances conducive alike to moral and physical health. Some opposition to this proposed establishment has been manifested, I am told, by certain residents, who have made money on the lightning principle. Still, the quiet system finds favor with so large a class of wealthy people in New-York and other cities, that their advent early this and every succeeding season, will, it is thought, deter the noisy and ostentatious from visiting Putnam County later; so that there is hope of Lake Mahopac becoming one of the pleasantest and favored of country places for sensible and rational business people.

THE DROUTH IN NEW-ENGLAND.

On the subject of the protracted drouth which still continues in Eastern Massachusetts, and, with some exceptions, over all New-England, the Boston *Journal* of Tuesday thus speaks:

"There have been a few showers of short duration and restricted area, but such a thing as a general, drenching rain-storm has not been experienced for many weeks. Eastern farmers regard almost covetously the accounts of the Western floods, and would be willing to take something of the kind themselves for the sake of a change. The grass in many localities is seared and brown. Some of the growing crops have been so retarded that grave doubts are entertained concerning the harvest. The water supply is falling low, owing to the constant and unusual drain upon it, together with the absence of rains for its renewal. It is quite a common thing in our suburban as well as interior towns to see the farmer watering his crops from barrels filled at some remote spring. Water so obtained and applied is costly, and it is an item that will have to be reckoned in when the crops reach the market. In this condition of things, it is only natural that there should be more or less apprehension in regard to the crops. There is certainly reason for it, but we are inclined to think that the prospect is not, on the whole, so gloomy as has [illegible] will, in the average, [illegible] half crop, and that is all that can be said of it. Potatoes are looking well. Corn is very far from forward, and rain, if it comes before long, will save it. As to fruit, a half crop of apples is expected, and as the Western crop is likely to be much smaller, averaging in some States not more than one-fourth of a crop, such apples as are gathered in New-England will be likely to find a good market and quick sales. The Western fruit-growers have lost heavily in cherries, some orchards of what were deemed the hardiest varieties being all dead; while in New-England cherries are plentiful and cheap. A soaking rain within the next ten days would come in time to put new life into crops whose promise is now gloomy, and would materially change for the better the general prospects.

We think the farmers of New-England have learned one lesson from the drouth of the present season; and that is not to hazard their year's toil on the result of a single crop. The farmer who plants but one crop is only a kind of a speculator, with the chances quite as often against him as for him. The farmers who will come out of the present season with the most to show for their labors are those who, with wise forethought, have planted different crops. Loss in one direction is, in such a case, often made up by recompense in another. There is such a thing as 'hedging' in farming; and it is a very safe thing to do."

HOW TWO BOSTON GIRLS SAVED HIM.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing from the summit of Mount Washington, relates the following: "Among the boarders we found many young ladies from Boston; three of whom have been spending nearly a week at the Tip-Top House. We found their experience very serviceable, and their company highly agreeable in the various scrambles about the mountain. They were sensibly attired, having religiously bound each other to wear but one polonaise each, and they had torn off a few lifts from the high heels of their boots. Two of them, during the passage around a very dangerous precipice which we came upon in the course of our rambles, by their heroic daring saved the life of one of the gentlemen of the party, rescuing him from a position of certain death, if dependent upon his own exertions. One of the young ladies, lying flat upon the ground, slid out over the bank from which the gentleman had slipped, clinging meanwhile to the feet of the second lady, who in turn clung fast to a sharp rock above. The gentleman was drawn up slowly and with great effort, having with pardonable indelicacy grasped his preserver about the ankles."

DEATH AT THE COMMUNION TABLE.

A sad incident occurred at the quarterly conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was held on Sunday week, at Shiloh Church, near Hopkinsville, Ky. A large concourse of people were present, and at the close of the sermon communicants were invited to come to the communion table and partake of the Lord's Supper. Mrs. Emily Owen, wife of T. A. Owen, walked forward apparently in as good health as any person in the church, but when in the act of kneeling at the altar dropped dead. A physician present came to her side immediately, but all efforts to restore her were in vain. The death was so shocking, and cast such a gloom over the congregation, that the people dispersed to their homes before the close of the day's services. It is thought that she died of heart disease.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Daniels, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—35, Rohling vs. Rohling; 94, Williamson vs. Mason; 97, Continental Insurance Company vs. Woodworth; 100, North vs. Collins; 102, New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company vs. Van Hoffman; 138, Challis vs. Woodhull; 142, White vs. Manahan; 144, Sedgwick vs. Hughes; 154½, The People, &c., Judges Supreme Court First Judicial District vs. The Board of Estimate; 161, Vermeule et al. vs. Hovey et al.; 205, Hoffmeyer vs. Hoffmeyer; 208, Polhaus vs. Polhaus; 217, In the matter, &c., of Florence; 224, Mapleston vs. Delvenwend; 230, In the matter, &c., of Fisher; 231, In the matter, &c., of Burkhalter; 232, In the matter, &c., of Boyle; 234, In the matter, &c., of Kruse; 237, Hanover Fire Insurance Company vs. Tomlinson; 238, In the matter, &c., of Norwood; 239, In the matter, &c., of Lyon; 240, In the matter, &c., of Kingsland; 241, In the matter, &c., of McMurray; 242, In the matter, &c., of Kirchner; 243, In the matter, &c., of Lockhart; 244, In the matter, &c., of Norris; 259, In the matter, &c., of Dorland; 260, In the matter, &c., of Dixon; 275, Harshaw vs Bickford; 277, In the matter, &c., of Duryea; 278, Lundy vs. Lundy; 279, Bill vs. Weston; 281, Alnomo vs. Scott; 282, In the matter, &c., of Bliss et al.; 283, Lodwick vs. Ford.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 16.

By Judge Daniels.

In the matter of Carlisle Norwood; motion that the applicant file security for costs denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Allemania Fire Insurance Company vs. Briddle et al.; order of reference.

Andrews vs. Turas; order removing bonds from the files, &c.

Guell vs. Guell; order granted.

Bradford vs. The Third-Avenue Railroad Company; order of reference.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Burford vs. Bough; judgment granted.

Turner vs. Church; motion for judgment granted.

Arnstein vs. Arnstein; proof of service of summons must be furnished.

Herdtfelder vs. Hinkle; order signed.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 16, 1873.

Trade in Live Stock on this forenoon was very small and dull. The sales in Beeves were unimportant; Milch Cows were fully $5 ℘ head lower than they have been during the past few days. Veals slow from 8½c.@9½c. ℘ lb. Grass Calves also slow from $5 50@$6 40 ℘ head. Sheep and Lambs hung on hand; the few lots of Sheep that were forced off went from 5½c.@6½c. ℘ lb.; Lambs from 9c.@10½c. ℘ lb. There were no Live Hogs for sale, nominal value being from 5⅜c.@5½c. ℘ lb.; City-dressed from 6½c.@7½c. ℘ lb. Trade only moderate.

SALES.

At Fortieth-street Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 35 Grass Calves at $5 50 ℘ head; 63 Grass Calves at $6 40 ℘ head; 446 Canada Lambs, weight 28,700 lbs., at 9c. ℘ lb.; 76 Kentucky Lambs, weight 4,170 lbs., sent to the country on private terms; 233 Sheep, weight 16,080 lbs., at 5¼c. ℘ lb. Lorch & Barnes sold 221 Sheep, weight 19,380 lbs., at 5½c. ℘ lb.; 126 Sheep, weight 11,220 lbs., at 5⅝c. ℘ lb.; 295 Sheep, weight 26,420 lbs., at 6c. ℘ lb.; held one car of Sheep on sale.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market Hume & Elliott sold 11 Veals, weight 1,340 lbs., at 8½c. ℘ lb.; 20 Veals, weight 3,080 lbs., at 9c. ℘ lb.; 38 Lambs, weight 1,800 lbs., at 10c. ℘ lb.; 61 Lambs, weight 3,950 lbs., at 10½c. ℘ lb.; 220 Sheep, weight 18,937 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 333 Sheep, weight 31,170 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb. S. McGraw sold 2 Cows and their Calves at $65 ℘ head; 5 Veals, average weight 150 lbs. ℘ head, at 9½c. ℘ lb. T. McCabe sold 19 Cows, with their Calves, from $35@$65 ℘ head, including 1 Cow at $75.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending July 14, 1873—973 Beeves, 4,622 Sheep, 568 Veals, 8,817 Hogs, 34 Horses, all save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to West Fortieth-street Hog Yards.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—7,229 Hogs, 2,281 Sheep and Lambs, 108 Veals.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day—1,090 Sheep and Lambs, 58 Cows, 71 Veals, with 4 cars of Sheep due for the afternoon consigned to J. Kirby, and 1 car, half Lambs, half Veals, consigned to Hume & Elliott.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including ten cars reported to arrive, 2,312 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 6,120 head, or 316 cars, against 360 cars for the same time last week. The market opened active at yesterday's prices, but toward noon reports of a strike of conductors and brakemen on the New-York Central Railway freight-trains checked operations lest the strike might prevent shipments; the run of the stock was excellent in quality; about 1,300 head were disposed of; sales, 769 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,132 to 1,483 lbs., $5 50@$6 25; 137 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,089 to 1,377 lbs., at $5 12½@$6; 61 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,016 to 1,065 lbs., at $4@$5 20; 133 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,177 to 1,380 lbs., at $5@$6 25; 79 head Texas Steers, ranging from 1,096 to 1,130 lbs., at $5 25@$5 37½; 19 head Canada Steers, averaging 1,177 lbs., at $5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 11,600 head, against 800 head for the same time last week; the market was active at ½c.@¾c. advance on Canada Lambs; Western Sheep, $4@$5 37½; Canada Sheep, $4 75@$5 25; Canada Lambs, $7@$8 75; sales, 2,114 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 56 to 87 lbs., $7 75@$8 75; 232 head Canada Sheep, ranging from 82 to 140 lbs., at $5; 841 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 81 to 90 lbs., at $4 50@$5 37½; 1,306 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 79 to 88 lbs., at $4 75@$5 10. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,700 head, against 9,300 head for the same time last week; the market was dull at $5@$5 15; sales, 1,500 head Illinois and Ohio Hogs, ranging from 199 to 243 lbs., at $5@$5 15.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 16—12:30 P. M.—Consols for the account, 92⅝. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¾; 1867s, 93¼; 10-40s, 90½; New 5s, 89⅞, ex interest.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 46¾.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 46½.

5 P. M.—Consols, 92⅛@92½ for money, 92⅝ for the account. United States Bonds closed, '65s, old, 93¾; '67s, 93¼; 10-40s, 90½; new 5s, 89⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 46¼.

5:30 P. M.—Consols closed, 92⅜@92½ for money, 92½@92⅝ for the account. United States Bonds closed, '65s, old, 93¾; '67s, 93¼; 10-40s, 90⅜; new 5s, 89¾. Erie Railway Shares, 45⅞.

PARIS, July 16—P. M.—French Rentes, 56f. 30c.

FRANKFORT, July 16.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, July 16—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm but prices are unchanged. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans, not below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8 9-16d.; sales of the new crop shipped from Savannah or Charleston this month, not below Middling Uplands, at 8 9-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8 9-16d.; and from the same ports, deliverable August and September, at 8⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5 P. M.—Cotton closed firm; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.; the sales of the day were 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation; of the sales 9,000 bales were American. July deliveries of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below Good Ordinary, 8 9-16d.; for steamer shipments, from Savannah or Charleston, in October or November, 8 11-16d.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 34s. 5d.@34s. 10d. ℘ ton.

LONDON, July 16—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 3d.@62s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 33s.@33s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 16.—Petroleum, 38f. for fine Pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1500 West. Union	87⅝	200 Canton	93⅛
400 do...b3.	87⅜	1000 Erie Railway	60
800 do...s3.	87⅜	700 do	60⅛
200 do...b3.	87½	200 do...s3.	60⅛
400 do	87¾	100 Lake Shore	92⅝
600 do	87⅝	100 do	92⅝
200 do...c.	87¾	100 do...s3.	92⅝
500 do	87¾	400 do...b3.	92¾
600 do	87⅝	400 do	92¾
300 do...b3.	87⅝	500 do	92⅞
200 do	87½	200 do...b3.	92⅞
200 Harlem	128	400 do...s3.	92¾
200 do	128⅛	600 do	92⅞
100 N. Y. C. & Hud	103⅞	1000 do	92⅞
2400 do	104	2700 do	93
1400 do	104⅛	800 do...b3.	93
100 do...c.	104⅛	3500 do	93
200 do...s3.	104	300 Rock Island	110⅝
100 do	104	200 do	110⅝
100 Union Pacific	28⅛	100 do...s3.	110⅝
300 do	28⅛	100 do...c.	110⅝
900 do	28⅛	100 do...b3.	110⅞
100 do...s3.	28⅛	400 do	110⅞
100 do...c.	28⅛	100 North-west'n...b3.	70¼
100 do	28⅛	400 do	70⅛
100 Pacific Mail	38⅛	500 do	70
700 do	38	600 Ohio & Miss	40¼
500 do	37⅞	200 do...c.	40⅛
1300 do	37¾	700 do	40¼
500 do	37⅞	700 do	40⅜
600 do	37⅞	200 do...s3.	40⅜
400 do	37⅞	100 do...c.	40⅜
1500 do	37¾	300 do	40⅜
500 do	37⅞	200 do	40⅜
300 do	37⅞	500 do...b60.	40⅜
500 do	37¼	100 do...b3.	40½
700 do	37⅞	200 do...s3.	40⅛
500 do	37½	100 do	40⅜
300 do	37⅜	200 do...c.	40⅜
400 do	37½	200 do	40½
200 do...b3.	37½	300 do...s3.	40⅜
200 do...s3.	37⅞	1000 St. Paul	53½
500 do	37⅞	100 do...b3.	53⅛
100 do...b3.	37¾	100 do	53⅛
200 do	37¾	100 do	53⅛
100 do	37⅞	600 Bos., H. & Erie	2⅞
100 do...c.	37⅞	200 C., C. & I. C	32¼
100 Tol. & Wab...c.	71	500 do	32⅜
400 do	71	100 do...c.	32⅛
600 do	71⅛		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$2,000 U.S.5-20s,'65, n	117½	$10,000 U.S. 5-20 c., '67...b3.	118⅜
28,000 do	117⅝	40,000 do	118⅞
30,000 U. S. 5s, '81, c. bet. call	115⅛		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$17,000 Va. 6s, Cons.	53	11 Mich. Central	92
1,000 Missouri 6s	93½	100 Erie R...b. c.	60
2,000 Cal. 7s, large	112	200 do	59⅞
1,000 N. Y. St. B. L. C.	106½	800 do	60
2,000 B'klyn 6s, W. L.	93⅝	300 do...b3.	60
1,000 Long Dock bds.	96	200 do...s3.	59⅞
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs.	100¾	900 do	59⅞
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st	82⅛	500 do	60
3,000 do	82	400 do	60⅛
2,000 do	81⅞	300 Harlem	128½
8,000 do	81¾	200 do	128⅜
3,000 do...c.	81¾	200 Union Pac...b. c.	28½
1,000 Un. P. 7s, L. Gt.	70	200 do	28⅛
1,000 Un. P. 10s, Inc.	59½	100 do...b3.	28⅛
3,000 C. & N. W. con.	92	100 do	28⅛
3,000 H. & St. J. 8s, con.	90½	100 L. Sh. & Mich. So. b. c.	93
500 A. & T. H. Inc.	78	600 do...s3.	92⅞
6,000 Gt. West 2d	89	100 do	92⅞
10,000 Dub. & S. C., 2d Div	90	600 do...s3.	92⅞
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.	104½	600 do	92⅞
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st.	106	600 do	92⅞
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st.	99	400 do...b3.	92⅞
4,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d.	84½	400 do...s3.	92⅞
7,000 C., P. & A.	97	1300 do...b3.	93
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	88½	700 do	93
2,000 C. F. & M. 1st.	79	400 do...b3.	93
1,000 Can. So. 1st.	89⅜	100 do	93
3,000 T., P. & W. 1st, West. Div	90	700 do...b3.	93⅛
1,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st.	87¾	800 do...b3.	93⅛

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, July 16—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 115⅞@116@116¼@116 ℘ cent. The Bull clique in the Gold Room are the chief buyers. It was given out last night that they meant to make another forced shipment of American Gold Coin by the Scotia to-day of a million of dollars, but the Gold did not go. And this Afternoon it is on the bulletin of the news agency that half a million will go by the King William, Bremen steamer, to-morrow. Of course the shipments of American Gold Coin on the present Exchanges are at a positive loss, of themselves, but the Bankers used for the purposes get their commission, and the loss on the Exchange, drawn at full Gold shipping point, but resold at a difference of ¼ ℘ cent. or more against the clique, is expected to be made good by the "effect" of the shipments in the Gold Room. The rates of Exchange to-day are unsettled, between 109¼@109½, 60 days London, and 110@110¼ ℘ cent. short sight.

The Stock Exchange speculation gains strength every day, and showed more force on some of the permanent Stocks like Lake Shore and Western Telegraph, to-day, than at any time since the first of July. Even Pacific Mail, which was started off at a depression of 1@1½ ℘ cent. from the sales of yesterday, under the report put out from the Directors of the Company, as generally believed for a very unworthy Stock jobbing purpose, rallied in the Afternoon, and the whole market, with the single exception of Erie, which is regulated from London, was buoyant on quite a large and widely distributed business, as will be noticed from the official report of sales. The Vanderbilt Stocks led the Share list, and the transactions in Western Telegraph were very large, at rapidly advancing prices, the rise being stimulated, no doubt, by an effort at the close of last week by a leading *Bearish* interest to break the Stock by *short* sales in the neighborhood of 86 ℘ cent. The reaction since Saturday is nearly 4 ℘ cent., and the impression, from the look of the other Vanderbilt favorites, Lake Shore and New-York Central, as well as the moderate amount of Telegraph Certificates on the Street, that the price can be easily put higher, in sympathy with the upward movement of the general market. The Lake Shore, which was also sold *short* with some freedom last week, ran up to 93⅛ ℘ cent. ex dividend, and New-York Central sold up to 104⅛ ℘ cent. The lighter Western Stocks, like Ohio, Union Pacific, &c., were again active, and, in most instances, at the full prices of yesterday.

The Public Funds left off strong. Among the Railroad Mortgages there was some uneasiness in Union Pacific Firsts. The Tennessee and Virginia State Bonds were firm. The Stocks connected with the Anthracite Coal trade, like Delaware and Hudson, Delaware and Lackawanna, Pennsylvania Coal, and Central New-Jersey, are all held strong, and the same remark is true of Reading Stock in Philadelphia.

Closing Quotations—JULY 16.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	115⅛	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118⅞	119
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118⅞	119
American Gold	115⅞	116
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	103¾	104¼
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅝	110⅝
Pacific Mail	38⅞	38⅛
St. Paul Preferred	73⅞	74¼
St. Paul Common	53¼	53¼
Ohio and Mississippi	40¼	40¼
Western Union Telegraph	87¼	89⅜
Erie	60⅛	59⅞
Union Pacific	28⅛	28⅛
Lake Shore	92½	93¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	32¼	32¼
Toledo and Wabash	70¾	70¾
Harlem	128¾	128¾
Atlantic and Pacific	25¼	25⅜
North-west	70¼	69⅞
Missouri Pacific	46¾	46½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	41¾	41¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1873.

Gold receipts	$1,125,833 09
Gold payments	980,240 10
Gold balance	40,865,203 86
Currency receipts	317,729 30
Currency payments	639,948 61
Currency balance	25,478,257 95
Customs	344,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	695,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows. We remark that the Sinking Fund to-day was unable to buy more than $207,850 of United States 5-20s at or within the price of Gold. The whole amount offered at any price was only $323,150.

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81	118⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	118
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81	120	5-20 reg., '67	117
5-20 reg., '62	117	5-20 coup., '67	119
5-20 coup., '62	117½	5-20 reg., '68	117
5-20 reg., '64	117¼	5-20 coup., '68	118½
5-20 coup., '64	117¼	10-40 reg.	115
5-20 reg., '65	117¼	10-40 coup.	115
5-20 coup., '65	119	5s coup., '81	115⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	116⅞	6s Currency	114¾

The following bids were made to-day at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

Tenn. 6s, old	80½	Ala. 5s, '83	45
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	80	Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. Iss.	27
Va. 6s, old	42½	Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	27
Va. 6s, new bds.	50	Ar. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	27
Va. 6s, consol, bds.	53	Ark. 7s, Ark. Cent. R.	25
Va. 6s, def. bds.	10⅜	Ohio 6s, '75	98
Ga. 7s, new bds.	86½	Ohio 6s, '81	102
N. C. 6s, special tax	12½	Ohio 6s, '86	102½
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	15	N. Y. Reg., B. L.	105
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	20	N. Y. Coup., B. L.	105½
Mo. 6s	93½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	113¼
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Iss.	91¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	112
Mo. 6s, Asy. or Univ.	91½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	110
La. 6s	50	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	108
Cal. 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	108
Conn. 6s	99	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	110

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 16.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	
City 6s, New	100⅞	101
Camden and Amboy	122	122¾
Pennsylvania Central	108¼	108½
Reading	110¾	111
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60½
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	24½	24¾
Northern Central	36½	
Lehigh Navigation	38⅜	38½
Lehigh Gold Loan	90¾	91

A City financial correspondent writes to us that the Fourth National Bank is now paying the quarterly interest on certain State Bonds of Georgia, issued since the reconstruction of the State. And the writer claims that this ought to be set down as an encouraging sign that the State means, in the future, to rescue its credit generally from the shadow of repudiation recently thrown upon it by unwise legislative action.

Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son are offering by private sale the 7 ℘ cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Roads, secured by a first lien on the finished line of the road, and recommended by Messrs. Cisco as a first-class mortgage security, paying a liberal interest in Gold.

The publishers of the *Commercial & Financial Chronicle* have favored us with a bound copy of the sixteenth semi-annual volume of their very useful business record, embracing the weekly issues of the *Chronicle* for the first half of the current year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TO INVESTORS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE ITS 7.30 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD LOAN and thereafter to pay no higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. on further issues of its bonds, THE LIMITED REMAINDER OF THE 7 3-10 LOAN IS NOW BEING DISPOSED OF through the usual agencies.

This affords a desirable opportunity to persons wishing to REINVEST JULY INTEREST or DIVIDENDS.

The Company now has more than 500 miles of its road built and in operation, including the entire Eastern Division connecting Lake Superior and the navigation of the Missouri River; the work of construction is progressing satisfactorily; the Company has earned title to nearly ten million acres of its land grant, and sales of lands have thus far averaged $5 66 per acre.

All marketable securities are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILROAD less than $500,000 remain unmarketed. With THE RAIL CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, the earnings of THROUGH BUSINESS must soon justify the great merit claimed for these bonds.

For sale by GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 16, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	66	Tar, bbls.	277
Bees-wax, pkgs	10	Pitch, bbls.	270
Cotton, bales	2,767	Rosin, bbls.	4,500
Cotton-seed, bags	102	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,401
Copper, bbls.	250	Pork, pkgs.	391
Eggs, bbls.	1,659	Beef, pkgs.	50
Flour, bbls.	12,930	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,225
Wheat, bushels	199,996	Lard, pkgs.	307
Corn, bushels	97,835	Lard, kegs	150
Oats, bushels	25,500	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Rye, bushels	16,400	Butter, pkgs.	2,923
Malt, bushels	6,048	Cheese, pkgs.	15,335
Beans, bbls.	233	Tallow, pkgs.	195
Corn-meal, bbls.	200	Pea-nuts, bags	95
Corn-meal, bags	200	Rice, pkgs.	75
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Starch, boxes	80
Skins, No.	86	Tobacco, hhds.	1,116
Hides, No.	1,278	Tobacco, boxes&cs.	808
Leather, sides	5,648	Whisky, bbls.	679
Moss, bales	43	Wool, bales	773
Spirits Turp., bbls.	1,821		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Scotia, for Liverpool—271 hhds. Tobacco, 45 tcs. Tobacco, 180 boxes Borax, 705 bales Cotton, 104 bales Leather, 11 bbls. Sweeps.

By the brig Augusta, for Lisbon—330 hhds. Tobacco.

By the steamer Alex. Lavalley, for Havre—71,441 bushels Corn.

By the bark Fury, for Gibraltar and orders—1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 29 hhds. Tobacco, 317 cases Tobacco, 1 case Rifles, 7,800 Staves, 150 pkgs. Tobacco.

By the steamer Caledonia, for Glasgow—1,820 boxes Cheese, 106 boxes Bacon, 87 tcs. Beef, 36 bbls. Beeswax, 1,449 Staves, 20 hhds. Tallow, 194 bbls. Flour, 214 bags Oil-cake, 46,267 bushels Wheat, 69 bags Waste, 60 pkgs. Butter.

By the ship Gerhard, for Bremen—6,011 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Konig Wilhelm I., for Bremen—18 bxs. Hardware, 143 hhds. Tobacco, 8 cases Rubber, 1,158 strips Dyewood, 7,680 boxes Cheese, 20 cases Hair, 438 tcs. Lard, 277 pkgs. Butter, 76 bbls. Apples, 4,241 bushels Rye, 42 cases Tobacco.

By the brig Stella, for Liverpool—2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Blanche, for London—2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Lapland, for Bristol—10,976 boxes Cheese, 50 boxes Can Goods, 233 bales Cotton, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 80 tcs. Lard-oil, 200 tcs. Beef.

By the steamer Steinmann, for Antwerp—312 cases Tobacco, 76 hhds. Tobacco, 99 bags Cocoa, 50 boxes Extract, 498 boxes Bacon, 50 bbls. Hides, 2,590 bbls. Flour.

By the ship Helene, for Bremen—5,166 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Tilde Figlia, for Rotterdam—40,706 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Rollo, for London—224 hhds. Tobacco, 10,800 Staves, 3,594 bbls. Flour.

By the schr. J. S. & L. C. Adams, for Marseilles—353 hhds. Tallow, 203 pkgs. Tallow, 8,640 Staves, 594 bbls. Tallow, 59 tcs. Tallow, 60 tcs. Lard, 28 casks Bark, 30 hhds. Tobacco, 90 boxes Bellies, 10 boxes Middles.

By the bark Moderato, for Cork and orders—30,389 bushels Corn.

ASHES—Pots are steady and in request at $8 25 ℘ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in active request at very firm prices, the recently revised figures having been to-day regarded as inside quotations. Holders of desirable samples were quite confident in their views. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,070 bags, by the Flamsteed, 1,500 bags, by the P. C. Warwick, 500 bags, by the Merrimack, and 500 bags by the Ontario, on private terms. Other kinds firm, but without any important movement. We quote invoices thus: Rio, 17c.@18c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18c.@19¾c., gold; Java, 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 18¾c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17¼c., gold.

COTTON—Has been more freely dealt in, for early delivery, at irregular prices, though the official quotations have not been altered. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,410 bales, (of which 287 bales were to arrive,) including 84 bales to shippers, 858 bales to spinners, and 1,468 bales to speculators. There has been a brisk inquiry noted for forward delivery at an advance of ¼c.@7-16c. ℘ lb., closing firmly. Sales since our last of 17,500 bales, (of which 1,700 bales last evening and 15,800 bales to-day, with 2,300 bales more at the call,) closing with July contracts quoted at 20 11-16c.@20 23-32c.; August, 20 3-16c.@20 7-32c.; September, 18 11-16c.@18¾c.; October, 18c.@18 1-32c.; November, 17 11-16c.; December, 17¾c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,767 bales, including 1,091 bales from Charleston, 436 bales from Savannah, 664 bales from Norfolk, 576 bales per rail.

The first bale of new crop Cotton, received from Cameron County, Texas, by Messrs. Woodward & Guttman, of this City, was sold on Tuesday, at 36c., (quality about good ordinary,) to the representatives of Messrs. C. Arnold & Co., manufacturers of North Adams, Mass.

The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,783 bales, and thus far this week 8,140 bales, against 10,204 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,521,718 bales, against 2,868,361 same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14	14
Good Ordinary	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Strict Good Ordinary	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Low Middling	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Middling	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Good Middling	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾

EGGS—Have been held with confidence within the range of from 22½c.@25c. for fair ordinary to choice marks of Western State and near-by stock, on restricted offerings, and a fair inquiry for fresh supplies, especially for good to prime stock at from 23c.@24c. ℘ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active. Trade and family Extras have been in fair request and held with confidence. Minnesota Extras have been in especial favor with buyers at the ruling figures, and have been offered less freely. Shipping Extras have attracted less attention and the less desirable brands have been quoted rather weak and irregular. Superfine steady, but quiet. No. 2 in moderate request at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,300 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 50, chiefly at $4@$4 25; very inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 75, chiefly at $5 20@$5 50; inferior to good Extra State, $6 25@$6 70, chiefly at $6 35@$6 50; good to very fancy do., $6 70@$7 35; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 60; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 20@$6 70 ℘ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 25@$4 50
Sour Flour	3 45@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 00@ 5 75
Extra State	6 25@ 7 35
Extra City, shipping brands	6 25@ 7 45
Extra Genesee	7 45@ 9 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 20@ 6 70
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 55@ 9 60
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 90@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 35@10 75

In Southern Flour the dealings have been lighter, yet values have been very well supported. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 bbls., in lots, at from $6 35@$7 50 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 50 for ordinary to fancy trade and Family Extras; $5 25@$6 10 for very inferior stock, ℘ bbl.... Of Oregon Flour 50 bbls. Extra sold at $9 50 ℘ bbl.... California Flour has been inactive and somewhat nominal, with fair to very choice Extra quoted nominal at $7 75@$9 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been more active at $4@$5 35 for inferior fine to very fancy Superfine; sales 475 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $5@$5 25 ℘ bbl.... Corn-meal of desirable quality has been in limited supply and wanted; poorer grades dull and irregular. We quote at from $3 10@$3 40 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 25@$3 35 for good to choice, and $3 10 for inferior; $2 85@$3 15 for White do., chiefly at $2 75@$2 90; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric, and $3 75 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 435 bbls.... Bag-meal has been inactive at from $1 05@$1 11 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ℘ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal in limited request at from $6 75@$8 50 ℘ bbl.

FRUITS—Foreign in fair request at buoyant prices; sales, 900 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 10; 1,600 boxes loose Muscatel do. on private terms; 40 casks Turkey Prunes at 14c.; and an invoice of Shelled Almonds on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in better supply and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, leading to a more active business, largely for shipment; the somewhat easier freight market favoring the export movement. The bulk of the business was Milwaukee stock, chiefly in No. 2. At the close the market exhibited rather more steadiness. Winter Wheat has been quite moderately sought after at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 137,000 bushels at $1 54 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 52@$1 52½, for No. 1 Duluth do., to arrive; $1 47@$1 48 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, nearly all at $1 48 for boat loads; $1 48 for do., in store, (2,500 bushels;) $1 45@$1 46 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 41@$1 43 for No. 2 Chicago do., chiefly car stock; $1 40 for Nos. 2 and 3 do. Mixed; $1 40 for Iowa Spring; $1 40 for prime No. 3 Milwaukee Spring; $1 35@$1 38 for No. 3 Chicago and North-west Spring, mainly at $1 35 for Chicago stock; $1 26@$1 33 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 60 for Amber Michigan, in store. For forward delivery, there has been a restricted business reported, with the advantage as to prices in favor of purchasers; 32,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, first half of August option, were placed early at $1 46. We notice samples of new crop Amber Winter Wheat, from the State of Delaware, offered by Mr. Henry B. Hebert. The quality is better than last year's crop, and as much as $1 75 was bid and refused.... Corn has been in more liberal supply and quoted off about 2c. a bushel on Steamer and inferior stock, with a moderately active business reported; also, weaker in price on the better grades, which have been in less confident demand. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 185,000 bushels at 60c.@63c. for fair ordinary to very choice sailing-vessel grades of new Mixed Western; 56c.@58c. for fair ordinary to prime steamer do. do.; 52c.@56c. for hot and inferior do. do.; 61c.@63c. for Yellow Western, and 67½c.@70c. for White do.... Rye has been in quite moderate demand, and weak and irregular in price; a boat-load of Western was reported sold on private terms, for export; quoted nominally at 78c. as the asking price at the close for boat-loads. Small lots were placed at 78c.... Barley and Barley-malt dull and unsettled.... Really good to strictly prime Oats have been scarce and wanted; held at full previous prices, while the poorer grades have been comparatively plenty and difficult to place, unless at reduced figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,000 bushels at 42c.@44½c. for inferior to prime Mixed Western; 41c.@43½c. for Black do.; 46c.@52c. for White do.... Feed salable within the range of from $19@$24 ℘ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—There has not been much inquiry for supplies of any description other than domestic Cloth since our last. Prices, however, have been quoted steady, Bags ranging from 14½c.@14¾c.; Bagging at 10½c.; Domestic Cloth at 13½c.@14c. for prompt deliveries. Sales, 2,500 rolls Domestic Cloth, part at 13¾c.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 1,800 bales sold at 1⅞c. currency, part 60 days credit. Other kinds quiet.

HONEY—Cuba has been quoted at $1 09@$1 12, free, ℘ gallon, but has been inactive.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been very moderately sought after at $2 25 for Eastern, ℘ 1,000. ....Lime has been in rather more demand, including common Rockland quoted at $1 40, and Lump at $1 60, ℘ bbl.; Portland Cement, $3 40@$3 75; Roman, $[illegible]@$5 25; Rosendale, $1 75 ℘ bbl.; Nova Scotia Plaster Paris, $3 50@$5 25.... There has been a moderate movement noted in the leading kinds of Lumber, within the former range as to values, with Eastern Spruce quoted at $17@$19 for cargoes, and $19@$21 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $38@$40; White Pine Boards, $31@$34; Yellow Pine Timber, $32@$35; Shingles within the range of $3@$6.

LEATHER—Trade has been comparatively slow. The finer grades of stock have been offered with reserve and quoted steady, while the poorer qualities have been in ample supply and quoted weak in price. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Middle, 28c.@30c.; Light, 27½c.@28½c.; California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@26½c.; Middle, 26½c.@27½c.; Light, 26½c.@27c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23.@26c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 17c.@20c.; Rough, 32c.@35c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c., ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—A fair demand prevails for desirable qualities of Foreign, within the previous range, with further sales noted of 297 hhds. St. Croix at 35c., the same rate at which two invoices (848 hhds. and 32 tcs.) were placed a few days since, as already reported. New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, quoted at from 60c.@85c.; Porto Rico at 31½c.@60c.; Cuba at 18c.@38c.; English Islands at 25c.@50c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been held quite confidently, with a good demand noted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,000 bbls. Strained, to arrive, $2 75, cost and freight; 1,600 bbls. here at $2 90@$2 97½; 1,150 bbls. No. 2 at $3 12½@$3 25; 50 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50, and 72 bbls. Pale at $4 37½ ℘ 280 lbs. ....Tar has been in request at full prices; 50 bbls. Washington (large pkgs.) were placed at $4 25 ℘ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been steady and moderately sought after; 295 bbls. sold at 45c.@45½c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been very quiet, with early deliveries quoted at 7½c.@8c.... Refined has been in rather more request, and sales have been reported here of 5,000 bbls. for early delivery, at 17⅞c., closing at 18c., and 5,000 bbls. August, at 18c.... At Philadelphia, sales were made of 5,000 bbls. early delivery, at 18⅛c. and 10,000 bbls. October options, at 18¼c.... Refined in cases, quiet; quoted at 23c.... Naphtha dull at 10c.@10½c.

PROVISIONS—A fair inquiry prevails for Pork for early delivery, at, however, rather easier prices; sales, 800 bbls. new Western Mess at $17 50; 50 bbls. old do. at $16 75; 250 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $16 37½, and 200 bbls. Extra Prime at $14 25. For forward delivery, the demand has been more active, with sales reported of 500 bbls. Western Mess, July options, at $17 30; 1,250 bbls. do., August, at $17 35@$17 40; 1,000 bbls. do., September, at $17 50@$17 50, and 500 bbls. do., October, at $17 37½.... Dressed Hogs have been more sought after, and quoted steadier within the range of 6½c.@7½c. ℘ lb.... A good demand has been noted for Cut-meats, which have been generally held with confidence; sales have been reported of 50 tcs. bagged Hams at 16½c.; 150 tcs. Smoked Hams, 14 to 15 lbs., at 15c.; 1,400 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 13½c.@13¾c.; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders, at 9c.; 50 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, at 7⅞c.... Bacon has been held very firmly, on a limited offering of stock, but has been without activity.... Lard has been quiet for early delivery, at rather easier rates; sales, 100 tcs. choice Western Steam, at 9c.; 130 tcs. new Western do. at 8⅞c.@8⅞c., and 80 tcs. City do. at 8½c. For forward delivery, there has been more doing, sales having been reported of 250 tcs. Western Steam, July option, at 8 15-16c.; 500 tcs. do. August, at 9c.; 2,500 tcs. do., September, at 9½c.@9 3-16c.; 750 tcs. do., October, at 9¼c.; 1,000 tcs. do., December, at 8¾c. And for prompt delivery at the West, 350 tcs. Western Steam at 7¾c.... In Beef there has not been much movement, the trade having been confined to job lots to meet urgent wants, within the range of from $7 75@$10 75 for New Mess; $10 75@$18 for New Extra do., ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef at $16 50@$18 50 for prime Mess; $20@$22 for India Mess, and $23@$25 for Extra India Mess. Sales, 70 bbls. Beef Hams quiet, within the range of $25@$31 for inferior to choice brands; 40 bbls. Texas sold on private terms.... Butter has been without material alteration as to values. Fine makes are offered reservedly, especially of Western, and hold their own well as to values, though trade is comparatively tame. The less desirable qualities are in fair supply, and weak in price, on a very moderate inquiry. Very little demand prevails on export account, and the bids run low. We quote at from 23c.@29c. for fair to strictly choice State; 29c.@31c. for fancy lots, and 14c.@21c. for Western; 22c.@24c. for fancy do.; 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock.... Cheese has been held more confidently, with a good export inquiry noted for the finer grades of stock, the offerings of which have been on a reduced scale. State Factory, poor to strictly fine, quoted at from 8c.@12½c., chiefly at 12¼c.@12½c., and 11c.@12c. for fair to very good shipping qualities, and a shade higher figures for fancy, in small lots; [illegible] for ordinary to very choice Factory; 4c.@6c. for Skimmed stock, ℘ lb.

RICE—Meets with a moderate sale in a jobbing way, at from $7 75@$9 for fair to choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 50@$6 87½ for Rangoon.

SALT—There has been a restricted business reported in most kinds of stock, since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 40, [illegible] Factory Filled at $3 25; Turk's Island, by the cargo, at 28c.@29c., and from store at 32c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in very limited request, and quoted somewhat nominal at 7c., gold, ℘ lb.

SOAP—Has been in rather more demand, with Castile quoted at 9½c.@9¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅝c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been moderately sought after in the jobbing line, with Mace quoted firm at $1 30@$1 35; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 03; Cassia at 25c.; Cloves at 26c.; East India Pepper at 18¾c.@20c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger at 10½c.@12c., ℘ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered less freely, and quoted strong in prices, some holders claiming a further advance of ⅛c. ℘ lb. The demand has been fairly active, on refining account, on the basis of previous figures, the advantage having been in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,433 hhds. and 2,950 boxes, including 700 hhds. about scant fair to about prime refining Cuba, at 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; 362 hhds. fair to about good do. do. at 7⅞c.@8c.; 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 8⅜c.; 31 hhds. Guadaloupe Centrifugal at 8⅝c.; 200 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 8c.; 2,500 boxes Centrifugal [illegible]. Other considerable sales, chiefly of box stock, were rumored, but without reliable particulars. Refined have been in fair demand, with fair refining Cuba strong at 7⅞c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; No. 12 Boxed Clayed stock at 8½c.@9⅛c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9¼c. Refined Sugars continue in good request, with Powdered quoted at 11c.; Crushed at 11c.; Granulated, 11c.; A's, 10c.@10¾c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9¾c., ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in fairly active demand at firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 235,000 lbs. good ordinary to strictly prime at 8c.@8⅜c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in rather slack demand and quoted lower, closing heavily, with sales reported of 50 bbls. at 94c.; 200 bbls. at 93½c. and (rumored) 50 bbls. at 93c., closing at 93c.@93½c. ℘ gallon, on comparatively liberal offerings.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive, with Arctic quoted at 93c.@95c., and South Sea at $1, gold, ℘ lb.

WOOL—For the more desirable grades of domestic there has been a fair inquiry noted, chiefly on manufacturing account, and the bids have shown rather more firmness, though not quite up to the views of sellers who have been reserved in their offerings of stock, anticipating a stronger range as to values. The more favorable foreign advices, and the reports of somewhat livelier movements in the interior have tended to stimulate business in the local market, and to strengthen the confidence of holders. The supplies of foreign stock continue liberal at the late asking prices, but purchasers operate, as yet, quite cautiously in this line. California is in request, and fine stock is being marketed with some show of promptness. From the interior the advices are of an improved demand for the new clip within the range of 40c.@45c.

Prices of Wool in New-York.

	Cts. ℘ lb.
X to XXX Fleece	42@56
No. 1 Fleece	40@45
No. 2 Fleece	38@43
Tub-washed Fleece	44@52
Texas coarse and extra fine	16@33
New Mexican Fleece	16@23
California Spring Clip	16@33
California Fall Clip and Lambs	16@23
Extra Pulled	40@48
Super Pulled	40@46
No. 1 Pulled	30@37
Montevideo	17@35
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	20@37
Cape	30@37
Combing Wool	40@62½

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have shown less animation, with Grain rates quoted somewhat easier for prompt shipment. Vessels on charter were in good request, mostly for the Petroleum, Grain, Naval Stores, and Lumber trades, at generally full rates.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 300 bbls. Rosin on private terms; [illegible] For New-York, two schooners, from St. John, at $4 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 16.—Flour steady and in good demand; sales, 2,800 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter, and $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat in fair demand and market firm; sales, 7,000 bushels good White Canada at $1 82; [illegible] Corn in light demand; [illegible] Oats dull; [illegible] Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, and $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. Receipts by Lake—25,400 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats, and 2,858,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—1,381,000 feet of Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 1,579,000 bushels Wheat, 790,000 bushels Corn, 470,000 bushels Oats, 141,000 bushels Rye, and 7,800 bushels Peas.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher, but unsettled; closing steady; sales of No. 1 Spring, $1 25@$1 28; No. 2 do., $1 18½ spot; $1 17½@$1 18 seller July; $1 14 bid, seller August; [illegible] About 88,000 bushels of Corn in Central Elevator B and 30,000 bushels in National Elevator, were reported to-day as hot. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 135,000 bushels Corn, 77,000 bushels Oats, and 1,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 184,000 bushels Corn, 115,000 bushels Oats, and 11,000 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Flour quiet and weak, generally lower to sell; Winter Superfine, $3 75@$4 50; Winter Extra, $4 75@$5 50; Winter Double Extra, $5 75@$6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75@$7 50; Family, $7 75@$8. Wheat dull and lower; [illegible] Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 14,880 bbls.; Wheat, 159,150 bushels; Corn, 156,835 bushels; Oats, 94,350 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 209,354 bushels; Corn, 62,539 bushels; Oats, 1,500 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 11,797 bushels; Corn, 69,780 bushels; Oats, 19,800 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; [illegible] Rye-malt held at 95c. Other articles unchanged.

BOSTON, July 16.—There has been a fair demand for domestic Fleece, Pulled and California, and the market is quite firm, the advices from abroad being quite favorable; manufacturers are purchasing constantly, as the demand for goods still falls short of the expectation. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, July 16.—[illegible]

TOLEDO, July 16.—[illegible]

BALTIMORE, July 16.—[illegible]

CINCINNATI, July 16.—[illegible]

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—[illegible]

DETROIT, July 16.—[illegible]

MEMPHIS, July 16.—[illegible]

CLEVELAND, July 16.—[illegible]

WILMINGTON, July 16.—[illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—[illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 16.—[illegible]

GALVESTON, July 16.—[illegible]

WILMINGTON, July 16.—[illegible]

CHARLESTON, July 16.—[illegible]

SAVANNAH, July 16.—[illegible]

MOBILE, July 16.—[illegible]

MEMPHIS, July 16.—[illegible]

AUGUSTA, July 16.—[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mimi—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Everybody who is not in favor of overthrowing the "established" in law will be glad to hear that the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions have found indictments against the Wall-street duelists. The District Attorney once more deserves the thanks of the public for discharging his duty, without fear or favor. The revival of the practice of dueling is not desirable, and yet if duelists go unpunished it does revive the practice in a very substantial form. No man will be at liberty either to refuse to send a challenge or to decline one, on the ground that it is dangerous to violate the law. In fact, the law on the subject would become a dead-letter, and we have quite enough dead laws now without adding to the number. It was especially desirable to make an example in this case, because the wealth and social position of the offending persons were relied upon to screen them from justice. We are not violent Radicals, but we are certainly not in favor of having one law for the rich and another for the poor. The duelists and their seconds knew perfectly well that they were outraging the laws, and now they must take the consequences. They have only themselves to thank for whatever may happen.

Most just complaints are constantly made of the horrible nuisance caused by the Rendering Company, Thirty-eighth-street and North River. Constantly the whole of the upper part of the City is filled with a stench which is simply appalling—no words can describe it. It makes a man's blood run cold to go within a mile of it. Conceive the danger of allowing such a nuisance as this to exist in a crowded City, with the thermometer at 95°! Why do not the inhabitants of the immediate neighborhood take active measures to suppress it, as they easily might? Above all, why does not the Board of Health come to the rescue of those inhabitants? Surely it could rid us of this nursery of pestilence if it liked.

The Aldermen have adjourned until September without taking any action on the Mayor's nominations for police justices. This is much to be regretted, but the blame must be divided equally between the Mayor and the Aldermen. The Mayor values his obstinacy above all other qualities—so do the Aldermen value theirs. Mr. HAVEMEYER has placed himself at loggerheads with most of the City departments, and he is responsible for one important appointment which is simply infamous. He has thus entirely sacrificed his right to support, either from the public or the Press. But this does not excuse the Aldermen for leaving the Tammany police justices in office. The state of affairs generally is about as discouraging as it well can be, and we must wait until the people have an opportunity of setting it right again. With MATSELL as Superintendent of Police, and OLIVER CHARLICK and HANK SMITH Commissioners, what is the use of fretting over lesser evils?

We have no desire to anticipate the judgment of the court now conducting an inquiry into the case of Capt. PHILIPS, of the Inman steamer *City of Washington*. We must, however, express the opinion that there is nothing in the evidence to justify the unmeasured attacks of many newspapers upon the company. There is little doubt that the loss of the ship was owing to the deviations of the compass, and that these deviations were caused by the presence of large quantities of steel on board. The Captain, it is proved, was always at his post, and he testifies that for six days and nights he never took his clothes off or went to bed. His great fault seems to have been in not heaving the lead—but perhaps old seafaring men could give some explanation of that omission. It is alleged as one proof of misconduct on his part that when a passenger went up to him and told him he was "out of his course," he answered gruffly. And no wonder—we should like to know what Captain would not answer gruffly. If passengers are to take the command of ships, ocean traffic is likely to be almost as dangerous as railroad traveling, or as crossing Broadway at 4 in the afternoon. There is always some donkey on board every ship who is quite satisfied that the whole concern is going to Davy Jones's locker. The Court of Inquiry will doubtless do justice in this case, and we may as well wait for its decision.

If the Dock Commissioners have, as is reported, decided to build our piers of wood instead of stone, they have come to an unwise conclusion. It is true that stone is an expensive material, but in the end it will be found not more costly than wood, which will require to be constantly replaced, while stone will be enduring. New-York has long been disgraced by its piers, and if the shabbiness of its water-front is to be continued by constructing new wooden piers, the money thus used could be thrown into the rivers with equal profit. The City, it is true, is burdened with a great debt and large expenses, but it is still rich enough to gird its unrivaled water-front with stone piers that will be ornaments for all time to come. No citizen having the credit and prosperity of the City at heart, is likely to approve the course which it is said the Dock Department has decided to take.

The Col. HUGHES mentioned in our Washington dispatches as likely to be named for Governor by the Virginia Republicans, is the former editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, in which paper he remained to the close of the war, making it for a long time a deep thorn in the side of JEFFERSON DAVIS. He is an able man, of fine repute for honesty and fair dealing politically. He was among the first to accept the situation in perfect good faith, and has, since LEE's surrender, done all he could for the lasting peace and welfare of his State, and for that of the Union. We should say that he would be a strong candidate.

THE DECLINE OF PROTESTANTISM.

A good deal of alarm is expressed in England just now concerning the rapid progress made by Roman Catholicism. Nor is this alarm entirely groundless. A few years ago there was scarcely a monastery or a convent to be seen in England. Now the country is dotted with them. Churches and schools were comparatively few. They now abound all over the land. The wealth of the Catholics has increased enormously, and they have drawn an army of considerable magnitude from the Protestant churches. The Episcopal Church in England has never quite recovered from the secession of JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, and the influence which his example necessarily exercised over young men of all classes is still felt. The loss of DR. MANNING was another severe blow. The two ablest men now upholding the cause of the Papacy in England are seceders from the Protestant Episcopal Church. Their proselytes are to be numbered by thousands. The "Oratory" at Brompton, where Father NEWMAN preaches, is filled with men and women who were stanch Protestants not long ago. By way of arresting this current toward Rome, many members of the English Church are proposing to adopt certain forms and ceremonies peculiar to the Papal religion. We have seen, even here, that Ritualism is making progress. In England they talk of reviving the confessional. The author of the *Christian Year* left a letter behind him strongly recommending this step—a letter, by the by, which will probably for the first time impair the popularity of the *Christian Year*. Great public meetings have been held to protest against this proposal, and the subject has been discussed within the past few days in the House of Lords.

The ministers of the Protestant Church will scarcely check the progress of the Papacy by borrowing its old clothes. They have themselves largely to thank for any loss which they may recognize in their own power. But it would be wrong to throw the blame entirely upon them. The whole body of Protestants ought to share it. They do not work together. The way in which Catholics hold to each other for the benefit of their religion ought to teach many a Protestant a lesson. They support the magazines or newspapers which support them. Protestants never think it worth while to do that. An eminent counsel will defend an accused person who happens to be a Catholic, if the person whom he injured was a Protestant. This may seem an extreme or an imaginary case, but it is neither. It occurred only recently. Then the religion of Catholics is made a living reality to them. The doors of the churches are not closed during the Summer. Our Protestant ministers cannot stand Summer work. Catholic priests can. They never run away from their posts. It may be said that if Protestant churches were open just now, very few would attend service in them. But is there not a promise made in the Bible about even "two or three" who "meet together" in the name of the Author of our religion? We have seen Catholic places of worship open on Sunday where there were less than a dozen worshipers. Modern Protestantism seems to require large and fashionable audiences, without which it refuses to perform its services. The system is killing the religion.

It is a curious feature in the case that Roman Catholicism is making no progress in lands where it may be said to be indigenous. In Italy, it has for years been on the wane. In Spain, its old ascendency is entirely a thing of the past. In most other parts of Europe it is on the decline—in Germany, for instance, it has received fatal blows within the past few years. Its increase of strength is found solely in England and the United States—communities in which the doctrines of the Reformation ought to be the most powerful. It may be said that the Irish are not so ardently attached to their Church when they have lived here a few years as they are in their own country. Very likely—but the total number of Catholics is constantly increasing. The tide of immigration alone would insure that. And if the Irish Catholics are less pious than in their own lands, they still are willing to make greater sacrifices for their religion than Protestants ordinarily make for theirs. Look at the Cathedral now growing up in Fifth-avenue on servant girls' pennies. Will Protestants have anything like it to show? It is, moreover, tolerably certain that the outward observances of the Church are pretty faithfully adhered to. Most of us are brought into contact with this fact at some time or other—if only on Sundays, when Bridget goes to early church through all sorts of weathers. Protestants are seldom so scrupulous on that point. At confession, also, the attendance of our Irish Catholic fellow-citizens is said to be very regular. It cannot, therefore, be said that Roman Catholicism is declining in this country. We are satisfied that it is yearly gaining strength. In its home alone does it show symptoms of decay. Why it should be making up for this loss in Protestant countries, is too great a question to be discussed at the end of an article.

BREAKING DOWN.

What was said in these columns a few days since, on the subject of training for athletic contests, was in a measure borne out by the result of Tuesday's sculling match at Springfield between BIGLIN and ELLIS WARD. From the start, the latter led his antagonist by nearly two lengths, rowing apparently in splendid form, and, up to the end of the second mile, was steadily increasing his lead. Then he suddenly collapsed, the oars fell from his grasp, his head sank upon his breast, and the race, so far as he was concerned, was over. He had been seized with an attack of vertigo, resulting from congestion of the lungs, like that which, in greater severity, killed RENFORTH, the English oarsman, at Halifax. And the general verdict among the experts who witnessed the struggle and its untoward conclusion was that WARD broke down from having been trained too fine, or, in less technical language, too much.

We trust the lesson may not be lost upon our college oarsmen. So far as "professionals" are concerned, we feel less solicitude. Rowing is with them a trade, to the exigencies of which, as in most other trades, health must sometimes be subordinated. But with the collegians it is a means, not an end, and only valuable in so far as it invigorates instead of debilitating. And no system of training can be held for a moment admissible which is directed solely to winning races at the expense of subsequent health. Yet that has been the direction of the system hitherto most in vogue, and the effect of which is seen in the breaking down of the strongest champions in the very moment of victory, and in the premature ageing of nearly all persons professionally engaged in athletic pursuits, such at least as involve intermittent and extreme rather than steady and moderate effort. In the prime of life the boxer, the oarsman, the runner, usually grow "stale;" that is, their vital powers decay under the tremendous strain to which they have been forced. The same thing is true of race horses, whose speed and bottom rarely survive a half-dozen seasons on the turf.

Now of this excessive and fatal strain, there can be little doubt that the most hurtful part lies in the long and arduous training. Nature resents and punishes interference with her settled courses, such as that of the athlete who is constantly torturing his system into violent vicissitudes of leanness and fleshiness, offering himself up, so to speak, a changing sacrifice to the God of Sports, now as a fatted calf and now as one of Pharaoh's lean kine. Thus he keeps himself continually in an abnormal condition of body, and whether in training or out of it, is far from being a thoroughly healthy man. The means used by the professional trainer to produce what is called "condition," in many cases sufficiently indicate the hurtfulness of the method. Thus, a noted bruiser, training for that modern sham sort of prize fighting which some of our fashionable gentlemen have imitated so successfully in their duels, is made to gorge himself on unlimited quantities of nearly raw meat, while his blood is kept at fever heat by the scantiest dole of water. COULTER, training at Springfield, is said to be actually taking medicine to reduce his weight.

Let us hope that our young men will learn that the less of what is commonly understood as training, consistent with entire bodily vigor, the better. It may not win races always, though of that we are by no means sure, and it is certain that overtraining often loses races, as the Harvard and Oxford race was lost. But the moderate sort of training is at all events a thousand times better for future health and usefulness than winning a dozen races. We do not underestimate the value of pluck and courage, or of determination and nerve, or any of the manly qualities developed by such struggles. But these qualities may be fostered less expensively than at the cost of youthful stamina and strength.

Within a few hours, fourscore of brave young hearts will be straining almost to bursting in the fierce final effort for triumph on the last half-mile at Longmeadow. All cannot win, and the victory of the few will be clouded by the defeat of the many. But, whether victorious or defeated, we have no doubt they will bear their fortune gallantly and generously, as brave young gentlemen should, and that they will carry away only kindly memories of the contest. And among these they will do well to remember always that it is not they who train most or hardest, but they who keep always in training, who win the battles of life.

HINTS TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

Our principal railroads have this year made arrangements to sell excursion tickets for a considerably increased number and variety of Summer routes. A few points, derived from the practical experience of tourists in former years, will, perhaps, not be uninteresting to those who propose to avail themselves of these opportunities.

One of the things which the experience to which we have alluded shows to be eminently desirable, is that the traveling should be done as much as possible by night. It might, indeed, be imagined by unsophisticated individuals that this would somewhat interfere with obtaining a good view of the scenery. This is only one among multitudes of instances where highly-plausible theories are found to be at variance with the teachings of practice. Theoretically considered, few positions could be less favorable for seeing the surrounding country than the interior of a sleeping-car at 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning. Practically, the preferences of travelers show this seemingly disadvantageous situation to be one of the most eligible that could possibly be selected. It certainly leaves more room for the imagination than traveling by daylight. In the middle of the night, a passenger, if he is awake—and it is sometimes all the better if he is asleep—can fancy mountains, valleys, and streams to suit himself. And besides, it is sometimes exceedingly annoying in the daytime to be whirled thirty-five miles an hour past a fine river. In the dark the river is not affected by the rate of speed.

Another hint which we would give, derived from the practical experience of tourists, relates to baggage. As much baggage should be taken as the railroad men can be persuaded to allow. Old-fashioned people, who seldom go from home, and consequently know little about such matters, might suppose that half a ton of immense trunks would be rather an impediment than otherwise to a traveling party. Such notions are evidently behind the age. The increase in the average size of trunks, though not, perhaps, very marked in any one year, has been very steady, and shows plainly what those qualified to judge think upon the subject. Without wishing to dictate to those who prefer trunks of a larger size, we would suggest that one having a capacity of sixteen cubic feet for each individual of a traveling party—in addition, of course, to valises, shawls, and bags—seems now to be about the proper amount of baggage. If any of the party contemplate stopping on the route for a few days at the house of a friend, a larger quantity should be taken, especially if the friend has no male servant. Nothing adds to the interest of a family in their visitors so much as the process of getting a few trunks, weighing about 300 pounds each, up-stairs. The spectacle of the master of the house, when the mercury is at 95°, going slowly backward up a staircase and tugging at one end of a huge "Saratoga," while a couple of female domestics are lifting and pushing at the other end, the mistress of the family calling out about the paint and wall-paper, and the children getting persistently in the way, to the imminent risk of their lives, is one of those delightful scenes which the pencil rather than the pen should be used to delineate.

Another suggestion which we take leave to offer is that a traveling party should, in the cars or at hotels, carefully avoid conversation with anybody not belonging to their own company. One of the great benefits of traveling is sometimes, it is true, considered by theorists to be the opportunity of conversing with strangers, and getting from them information which could be obtained in no other way. The practice of many experienced tourists shows this theory to be, in their judgment, entirely erroneous. Once in a while, indeed, there is in a traveling party an obstinate, eccentric, elderly gentleman, who, thinking he has heard enough while at home about Fifth-avenue, the Park, and local scandals to last him till he returns to the City, insists upon getting away from the rest of the company whenever he can, and talking with passengers who are familiar with the region through which he is passing. It is singular how much some queer old fellows of this description can tell after getting home from their tour. It would really seem as if their style of doing things had, in spite of its oddity, some advantages after all.

We hope that these few hints will be useful to a portion of those tourists who have not yet started for this season's excursion. To many of them they are, we know, superfluous; the thoughts thus suggested having not only occurred to their minds, but having, perhaps, been frequently acted upon in former years. But to some of those who have had little observation of such matters, they will, no doubt, be valuable, as correcting by a reference to practical experience certain plausible ideas which, upon the laws of mere theory, they may, perhaps, have adopted.

FOREIGN CRIMINALS.

Nearly two years ago the City of Brussels was startled by the brutal murder of Chevalier DUBOIS DE BIANCO. The motive of the crime was plainly the hope of gain, as the safe of the victim had been broken open, and a large amount of property taken; after which the murderer, for the purpose of obliterating all traces of the double crime of murder and robbery, added that of arson by setting the chateau on fire. In this, however, he was disappointed, for the house was not destroyed. Various shreds of circumstantial evidence having been picked up, suspicion was directed to one JOSEPH STUPP, better known under his alias of CARL VOGT, as the guilty person. He was after a time traced to the United States, and was finally discovered and arrested in this City. The crime had been remarkable in its immediate incidents, but it became unparalleled in the legal contest which ensued upon the arrest of the alleged murderer. There was a general desire among the officers of the law, both here and in Belgium, that VOGT should be returned to the scene of the crime for trial, but as he was defended by able lawyers this was found to be no easy task.

The first difficulty was encountered in the fact that we had no extradition treaty with Belgium. Had there been such a treaty, VOGT would long ago have been taken to Belgium and tried for the crime. In the absence of such a treaty, the officers of the law managed to keep the accused in custody on a charge of bringing stolen property into the State. This charge was based on the allegation that bonds which belonged to the murdered BIANCO were found in his possession. But a tedious and uncertain contest arose on this charge, which in the end was found to be worthless for the purpose of bringing the accused to justice. Civil process was then employed by the determined pursuers of VOGT as a means of retaining possession of his person until further legal remedies could be tried, and he was confined in Ludlow-street Jail. During these preliminary proceedings, it may be that the law was strained at times against the accused, owing to the anxiety of our law officers that he should be brought to trial, and if found guilty adequately punished for his crime.

Meantime the case had excited great interest in Europe, and a method of obtaining the extradition of VOGT was finally found by the Prussian Government. The crime had been committed on Belgian soil, but VOGT was a Prussian subject, and, under the laws of his country, he could be tried and punished by home tribunals. A demand was therefore made by the Prussian Consul for his extradition, which was recognized, and VOGT again fell under criminal jurisdiction. His counsel insisted, however, that the Prussian claim could not be allowed, and with a view of testing the question whether, under the novel circumstances of the case, VOGT could be returned under the extradition treaty between Prussia and the United States, took him before Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States Circuit Court, on writs of habeas corpus and certiorari. In deciding the question raised before him, Judge BLATCHFORD reviewed the whole law of extradition, and ended by declaring that the case coming within the treaty, VOGT was lawfully detained. In his decision he said the United States Government recognizes jurisdiction which extends to offenses committed outside of the physical territory, and he mentioned instances where, under our treaties with China and Japan, American citizens who had committed crimes in the former country were arrested in the latter, and being taken back, had been tried, convicted, and even executed by the American Consular Tribunal, and under the warrant of the United States Minister.

As the first effect of the decision of Judge BLATCHFORD, the examination of the case proceeded before Commissioner WHITE, and the evidence against the prisoner was such that he was remanded to await the issuing of extradition papers by Secretary FISH, by which he could be taken to Cologne for trial. The testimony was sent to the Government at Washington, and the present interest in the case lies in the fact that the points involved in it are understood to be now under consideration by Attorney General WILLIAMS. It is manifestly proper that great care should be taken by the Government in a case of this importance and novelty, since it will be a precedent to control the action of the Government in like cases in the future. Whatever may be the decision as to a *prima facie* case being made out against the prisoner, we hope the Government will be able to agree with the views of Judge BLATCHFORD as to our obligations under the treaty. It is the wise custom of Judges in construing statutes and treaties directed against criminals, to give them a broad interpretation in accordance with their spirit, and the good effect of this custom was notably shown by Judge BLATCHFORD in this instance, and by Judge DAVIS lately, in construing the Professional Criminals act. To refuse the extradition of VOGT because of the claim set up by his counsel that he is not amenable to Prussian authority for crimes committed on Belgian territory, is to make the United States a safe asylum for criminals in many future cases. It is probable, indeed, that such an affair as the Bianco tragedy will not soon occur again, but the lesser crimes of forgery and robbery are of constant occurrence. That construction of our treaties, therefore, which renders it most certain that all these criminals who fly to our shores will be returned for punishment, is the one which should be followed. Judge BLATCHFORD evidently gave all the questions at issue in this case an exhaustive examination, and we do not doubt that in the end the Government will be able to act upon the conclusions he reached.

WATERING-PLACE MATCHES.

The observant lounger at watering-places cannot fail, in these times, to see the close solicitude with which the relations of unmarried persons are scrutinized, more especially in connection with the material aspects of possible alliances. Of course mothers were always anxious about their daughters, and there is nothing new in that. Money certainly is a very good thing. To leap wildly into matrimony without pausing to think where the money is to come from, is a very bad thing. There has been, moreover, a great deal of cant written and spoken in behalf of the all-sufficiency of love, in the absence of bread and butter, which may wisely be counteracted. But for all this, as there is a just mean in all things, there may be danger that prudential considerations may be pushed too far; and such seems to be the fact just now.

At the most fashionable watering-places, the moment a man turns up who appears to be "eligible" a debate straightway arises among the natural guardians of single ladies, directed to the one grand, vital point of determining how much he is "worth." The question is not whether he has good principles, a spotless name, education, social talent or charm, but how much hard cash he has now in hand, what his means are for getting more, whether he owns the house he lives in, if he is likely to rise in life, and so forth. Demand induces supply, and the article, or an imitation of it, is naturally forthcoming. Hence, perceiving, as he cannot help perceiving, that money is the paramount consideration, your bachelor is powerfully tempted to "assume" the virtue, whether he has it or not. We do not say that the temptation is not often honorably resisted; but it is notorious that the number of cases in which illusion on this point is dispelled after marriage is nowadays very great. This, it may be said, justifies the solicitude whose excess we condemn; but the truth is, the solicitude itself constantly invites deceit. To desire to marry is natural, and, if a man find a girl he loves, it becomes prodigiously strong. When he finds gates shut against him that only gold, or the show of it, can unlock, the strain put upon conscience and self-respect becomes severe. Of the various ways of seeking to get quickly on in the world, that of "marrying money"—we speak of it on the man's part—is, perhaps, among the most ignoble; but it is not one whit less so for parents to make the possession of just so much money the sole or indispensable qualification for a suitor, and to assume, as in practice so many of them do, that all conceivable noble qualities, high culture, or even brilliant promise of the future, are to be counted as nothing against the one golden desideratum.

It is obvious that much of the anxiety in question has its origin in the fashion of luxurious living. When it costs so much to exist in anything like "good style," solicitude on this score naturally becomes proportioned to the increased scale of expense. Taking the narrowest view of the subject, here is manifestly a justification. But people have no right, in the most sacred and important relations of a human life and soul, to take the narrowest view. It is as the consequence of magnifying one element and dwarfing others in such matters that bitter and pitiable mistakes, disastrous to an entire future, are so often made. Why do we hear of so many unhappy marriages? Why is there so much of restless dissatisfaction, of talk of more "liberty" for woman in her domestic relations, of people making sad blunders in linking themselves for life to uncongenial partners—but for lack of a proper standard in estimating all considerations, and the absence of that true freedom of choice which cannot possibly be present when an extravagant value is set on a single consideration, while others, far more important as affecting future happiness, are set aside or put out of sight. Nothing, in short, is more easy to trace than the connection between extravagant living and the marriage of convenience—between exaggerating the value of the money element in such an alliance, and the domestic discord that so often appears as its consequence.

But even to take the matter entirely out of the region of sentiment, the practice discussed is often short-sighted, or at least defective in the sense of losing what is aimed at. In no country in the world are changes in fortune so swift and so many as in this. No sight is more common than that of the rich man of last year the poor one of this, and vice versa. It is idle to say that anybody in this wise can either be absolutely safe or sure never to amass a fortune. Wars, failures of crops, unexpected shifts in fashions, growths, and consumptions, may pull down or build up. But character, education, breeding, are not subject to these mutations. The girl who marries an upright, well-taught gentleman, will not lose what is best in him, come what may. The fortune he has may go, or the fortune he has not may come; but her purest sources of happiness will remain fixed and constant. It is surely well to give these facts the thought they deserve. The frequency of divorce is largely produced by causes not usually made prominent by the advocates of what are called woman's rights. There are other causes no doubt, but if extravagant living could be sensibly discouraged, and if, at the same time, intelligent fathers and mothers who have daughters to marry, would think rather more of affection, fitness, character, and education, and less of the balance at the banker's, we suspect the business of the courts in this line would be materially diminished.

LADY STUDENTS.

An imperial ukase just put forth by the Russian Government has been greeted in Western Europe with an extraordinary mixture of surprise, amusement, and indignation. The Russian bear has, of late years at least, had no little credit for gallantry, but such a step as this will bring him into no little disgrace. It is no joke in these times, to challenge the disesteem of the friends of education, of female progress, and of international association, and the unlucky ukase referred to throws down the gauntlet to all three.

It seems that of the 118 female students now at the University of Zurich, more than 100 are Russians—a fact which speaks admirably for their country, but is likely to prove, for the time, of serious disadvantage to their Alma Mater. The ukase in question directs that these young ladies shall return home by the end of the year, and the decree includes all without any exceptions. There is no attempt to conceal the reason for this singular and arbitrary step. It is, indeed, made clear by the spirited reply of the Zurich professors, which is published, not to the ukase, but to the parallel statements of the St. Petersburg *Gazette*. The professors urge that a great number of the calumniated students are known to them as admirable examples of diligence and modesty, and as living lives far above any reproach of immorality. They suggest with great pertinence, that if these young women wished to lead immoral careers, they need hardly come to Zurich for the purpose; or that, being there, they certainly would not in such a case so assiduously attend lectures and laboratories from early in the morning until late at night, often pursuing them at home for hours afterward. The Senate of the University have determined to protest formally, through the ordinary channels of diplomacy, against what they term the calumnies contained in the official statement of the Russian Government; and the European Press naturally displays considerable feeling touching a step calculated not only to arrest the education of a hundred promising girls, but to attach to them a stigma unlikely to be forgotten through life.

The immediate effect of the ukase has been, we read, to cause all the Russian ladies but two to leave Zurich for Paris, Munich, and Heidelberg. The two have resolved to remain at Zurich and to stand the consequences; so that it will be seen if the arm of the Czar is long enough to reach these plucky girls. The precise terms of understanding on which the other students left Russia we have no immediate means of knowing; perhaps there were formal conditions attached such as render submission to the ukase a matter of honor; but the gross character of the instrument itself might be supposed fairly to vitiate any conceivable provisions of the sort, and in their absence, we certainly hope there will be too much chivalry and love of freedom in the land of TELL to permit the university professors to abandon their ground, or the local authorities to lift a finger in the way of coercion. Arbitrary interference, such as is proposed, is bad enough under an absolute government and at home, but when the attempt is made to extend it to a foreign and distant republic, only a race of slaves would submit to it.

THE UNIVERSITY REGATTA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the last two years the laurels of the annual race between undergraduate oarsmen have been carried off by crews from colleges which have heretofore had no rowing record. The victory of the farmer students in 1871, over a Harvard crew, stroked by one of the four who struggled for the honor of the University on the Thames, and a Yale crew, comprising several experienced young knights of the oar, was a surprise to all who did not see their form and force on the day of the race. So, too, when Amherst, in spite of many natural obstacles to a rowing career, sent a crew to the regatta of 1872, which showed in front of six competitors at the finish, the result was a decided surprise to most boating men. Encouraged by the success of these comparatively unknown oarsmen, other colleges determined to send representatives to Springfield to contend for aquatic honors, so that to-day eleven crews in all, will contend in the University race. Although the low water makes it doubtful whether the river will afford breadth enough to enable the crews to keep from fouling each other, it is to be hoped that the race will not be marred by a collision, or any of those bickerings which have of late been so frequent in races between professional oarsmen. So much time and care have been expended in preparation for this race, that it is highly desirable that its result should be a fair exposition of the relative merits of the contestants.

Without attempting to indicate who will be the victors in to-day's race, it is pretty safe to predict that its decision will depend quite as much upon the condition of the crews as upon their skill in handling the oar. The old idea that in training for a boat race the last ounce of superfluous flesh must be removed, so that the rower shall take his seat as gaunt as a greyhound, has been, or soon will be, exploded. The secret of the failure of Ellis Ward in his race with Biglin, was that he was overtrained, or, as the sporting men say, he was "down too fine." In training, as in other pursuits, a medium course is the safest. In the race between Oxford and Harvard, the bluff, hearty condition of Darbyshire, Tinney, and the other Englishmen, as compared with the sallow, gaunt appearance of Loring, Simmonds, and the rest, was very generally remarked, and the result proved that pluck and dash overtrained [illegible] in a long race, give way to muscle trained with a view to endurance rather than leanness. To produce sound condition, exercise and a reasonable regulation of the diet are the chief requisites, the result being a state of nerve and muscle which does not overstrain the constitution, but fits it to undergo severe exertion without harm. It was their fine physique and power which secured their victories for the Agricultural and Amherst crews, and so it is likely to prove in to-day's contest. The death of Renforth and the failure of Ellis Ward are only examples of the evils of overtraining, while it has recently been proved that the celebrated oars of the English colleges live rather longer than others of the classes to which they belong.

As after this year the services of professional trainers are to be dispensed with, we may look for more reason and less of blind adherence to custom in future training for these inter-collegiate contests.

OARSMAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inter-college regatta which is to take place at Springfield on Thursday, July 17, is of more importance to American boating than is generally supposed. That event is to settle the supremacy of one of the competing colleges, but, more than this, it is likely to prove whether or not the English method of training can be successfully adopted by American oarsmen. This important question has long been discussed by prominent boating men, but has never been satisfactorily answered. It has been contended, and I think with reason, that our climate is not adapted to the manner of training long since established in the English universities; for the American climate is too dry and severe to admit of drinking ale and beer and many other beverages in use at Cambridge and Oxford. On the other hand, some of our very eminent authorities will tell you that in many of our towns and cities this course of training might be pursued with marked advantage. The Yale crew have, in a manner, adopted the English system, both of rowing and diet; they are to pull on Thursday next the so-called English stroke, and they enter the race after having trained according to the Oxford-Cambridge system for two months or more. Whether they have done this to their advantage is a question which time alone can settle; the boating critics are baulked when they attempt to criticise the Yale crew. If Yale prove successful in the great race, it will seem as though the long, sweeping, English stroke and the newly-adopted system of training were well suited to the American oarsmen. The stroke is difficult to acquire, but we believe that the six men in the Yale boat have done everything in their power to acquire it.

Yours very truly,

ENGLEWOOD, Tuesday, July 15, 1873.

THE BONE-BOILING NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days since I read in your paper a communication from a resident of West Thirty-second-street, in which he endeavored to secure your influence against the continuation of the bone-boiling and fat-melting nuisances, and also suggested that, if you could get a reliable man appointed as Health Commissioner, the public might become informed as to what and who it is that stands in the way to prevent an abatement of the disgusting nuisance referred to. Allow me to point out the parties directly responsible for the disgusting nuisances created by the bone-boiling and fat-melting establishments. In your issue of July 12, at the close of your elaborate report of the doings of the Health Department, you state "that a large number of applications for permits to render fat and melt lard at various places within the City limits were presented, and were all denied." The Health Commissioners, then, are the parties to whom the fat-melters apply for permits to create the disgusting fat-melting nuisances within the City limits. The Health Commissioners, it seems, have the power to refuse to allow such nuisances, and yet they permit their continuance. The air is filled with the nauseating odor, and our throats and lungs draw in the floating particles of foul animal matter at almost every breath, and yet, in spite of protests, and regardless of the rights of others, these bone-boiling, fat-melting ruffians attack us almost daily, and have, as their defense, the permission of the very authorities whose duty it is to protect us—the permission of the Health Commissioners. Knowing that you have already fought many battles for reform, and that with your aid these nuisances may be abated, I, too, desire to solicit your editorial influence.

By holding up to public scorn and condemnation those who are responsible for the bone-boiling and fat-melting outrages, we may in time reach those sensibilities which remain uncontaminated by the fumes of bone-boiling, fat-melting, and other kindred stenches.

S.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 16, 1873.

THE PULPIT AND PUBLIC MORALS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing an editorial in THE TIMES, of Tuesday, complaining of the silence of the pulpit on the great social question of murder and the punishment for murder, permit me to say that having been in the village of Sing Sing Sunday last I attended the Baptist Church, and in the evening heard Rev. J. [illegible] preach an eloquent sermon to a crowded audience on the sacredness of human life and punishment for the crime of murder. After showing the sacredness of human life in the sight of God, as man being by the height of his moral being the clearest reflection of the mind of the Creator; and also the sacredness of human life as belonging to the commonwealth of mankind, the preacher asserted that positive law regulating the punishment for murder was given by Him who has an absolute claim on the life of man; that a positive law being issued by the sole proprietor of human life, it takes the question of punishment for murder out of the hands of man; that the supposition that Christianity abrogates the divine command of the earlier revelation of the mind of God on such a subject is anarchical and destructive of all confidence in a revealed religion; that Christianity is no new religion, and does not change the constitution; that the power of mitigating the sentence, or pardoning the murderer, rests with the law-maker and with him absolutely; that God may forgive and save the penitent murderer, but there is no commission offered man for such a purpose. During this eloquent discourse, hot as was the weather the audience sat in breathless silence, and those likely to prove future jurors in Westchester County heard arguments which could not fail to influence their thoughts and future conduct.

As a resident of New-York, I only regretted that the sermon had not been preached in our largest churches and in the fullest season. By inserting the above arguments in your valuable columns you will oblige

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

No. 252 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET, CITY.

OBITUARY.

COMMODORE GLENDY.

Commodore William M. Glendy, who died in Baltimore yesterday morning, at the age of seventy-two years, was born in Virginia, and entered the service on the 1st of January, 1818. His commission as Commodore bore date the 16th of July, 1862. He was at sea for over nineteen years, and was employed on shore and other duty about eight years. His last cruise terminated in 1863. He was shortly afterward placed on the retired list.

JOHN B. KENNEY.

Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue John B. Kenney was found dead in his room at his residence in Philadelphia, yesterday morning. The deceased had risen from his bed, and, while making his way to an arm-chair, fell to the floor, and died apparently without a struggle. Water around the heart was the immediate cause of death.

COL. FAIR.

Col. Simon Fair, of Columbia, S. C., a prominent lawyer, for nearly a quarter of a century Solicitor of the Middle Circuit, died yesterday, aged seventy-two years.

AN AWKWARD DISCOVERY.

The editorial columns of the *Tribune* are unusually silent of late. When a man arrives at forty, and suddenly finds out he has all along been laboring under a wrong impression as to the locality and nature of Parnassus, it is apt to make him thoughtful.—*Binghamton Republican.*

MONMOUTH PARK.

THREE RACES YESTERDAY.

A FINE DAY AND GOOD RUNNING—BEATRICE, STOCKWOOD, AND PREAKNESS THE WINNERS.

The programme for Monmouth Park yesterday was of less interest than on the previous days of the meeting, and the attendance was consequently rather smaller than before. The running, however, was excellent. In the first race for the Thespian Stakes, there was much trouble in getting the fractious two-year olds into place, most of the youngsters preferring to display their powers in prancing like gigantic kangaroos. Several false starts occurred, but they went off well together at last, and the favorite came in a length ahead. The time showed that the running had been very good. For the second race Stockwood was backed four to one. The handsome, powerful form of the horse evoked much admiration, as he galloped up and down in front of the grand stand. The start was a fine one, both horses going off even, and the running was hard from start to finish. The favorite made a waiting race of it, his jockey only letting him out at the close, but the last few strides gave him the victory. The defeated horse, however, had nothing to be ashamed of. It was generally acknowledged that he had made an admirable run. The third and last race of the day was remarkable in some respects. Sanford's Preakness was the favorite at long odds, but his jockey mistook instructions, and Arizona was allowed to go ahead so far that it seemed impossible the favorite could close the gap. "Go on, will you! What the —— are you about?" cried the trainer, stepping out from near the judges' stand and imperatively motioning the jockey with his arm, as Preakness dashed by on the first round, many lengths behind the leader. Gradually the gap was closed. The horses were neck and neck. Another instant and they dashed together under the string, so close that it was not until the judges announced Preakness as the victor that it was generally known which horse won. The jockey had been told to watch Wheatley, and he so literally interpreted his instructions that when it was apparent Wheatley could not run, he still watched him, and allowed Arizona to go away ahead. As the races were over early, it was supposed that everybody would get back to the City by 6 o'clock. This supposition proved to be erroneous. On arrival at Long Branch it was officially announced that the train would lie over till 6:13, there being no boat at Sandy Hook. This proclamation was received with considerable grumbling, because every one believed that the reason for not running the extra boat was simply a desire on the part of the company to save expense. It was scarcely sufficient consolation for the long waiting to have a full and complete view of Gen. Grant, who came down on the New-York train. A word may be said here of the excellent police arrangements for the boats and trains. At the opening of the Monmouth Park meetings Detective Simington was detailed for special duty along the line, with three others, and so effective has been their work that not a thief or rough known to the police has dared to show his face lately. They dropped Reddy the Blacksmith out on the sand a week or so ago, and a few days after drove off a gang of combined New-York and Philadelphia roughs, who had gone down with a view to business. Since then the criminal classes have given Long Branch a wide berth.

THE THESPIAN STAKES.

The first race was for the Thespian Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, which had closed with twenty-three nominations, out of which the following six faced the starter: A. Belmont's b. f. Beatrice, by Kentucky, out of imp. Bernice, by Stockwell; F. Morris' b. f. Regardless, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Barbarity, by Simoon; John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Visigoth, by Asteroid, out of Vandalia, by Vandal; J. Camp, Jr.'s, ch. c. by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, by Belshazzar; H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion, and A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite by Vandal out of Vesperlight by Childe Harrold. The knowing ones, of course, laid their money on Beatrice, the winner of the Hopeful Stakes, and it was one of those sure things that occasionally slip up. The trainer of Beatrice, however, remarked that she would run in 1:16¾ if necessary, and this assured the backers of the Belmont colors, although Regardless had many friends. The pools sold at the following figures:

Beatrice	$270	$250	$300
Regardless	200	195	220
Visigoth Camp Pennington Vandalite	75	60	55
Total	$545	$505	$575

THE RACE.

The distance being three-quarters of a mile, they were started from the quarter-pole, and considerable difficulty was experienced in getting them off, no less than seven false attempts being made. At last the drum tapped, and they were off, Camp having the best of the send-off, Visigoth second, Vandalite third, Regardless fourth, two lengths before the favorite, and Pennington in the rear. They went down the backstretch in the same relative positions, but at the half-mile pole they were in close order. Camp was leading Visigoth half a length, Regardless being third, Beatrice fourth, Vandalite fifth, and Pennington sixth. As they came around the lower turn Camp got away two lengths, while Visigoth was a length before Regardless, and Beatrice was lapping the latter at the saddle girth. When they had reached the three-quarter pole Beatrice was in the third place, having taken that place from Regardless. When they came up the homestretch Beatrice passed up to the front and Visigoth fell back to the rear, but Camp held to the second place. When they had reached the drawgate Beatrice had them all beaten, and her only competitor was Camp's colt, whom she defeated by a length easily in the fast time of 1:17½; Vandalite was third, six lengths behind and a neck in front of Regardless, fourth; Aaron Pennington fifth, and Visigoth sixth.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Thespian Stakes, value $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for two-year olds; the second to receive $100, and the third $50 out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile; value to winner, $1,300.

A. Belmont's b. f. Beatrice, by Kentucky, out of imp. Bernice, 97 pounds........1
J. Camp, Jr.'s, ch. c. by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, 100 pounds........2
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, by Vandal, out of Vesper Light, 97 pounds........3
F. Morris' b. f. Regardless, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Barbarity, 97 pounds........4
H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, 100 pounds........5
John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Visigoth, by Asteroid, out of Vandalia, by Vandal, 100 pounds........6
Time—1:17½.

THE TWO-MILE HEATS.

The second event was a closely-contested race between D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Stockwood, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, and F. M. Hall's b. h. John Merryman, 5 years, by Eugene, out of La Rose. The betting was largely in favor of Stockwood, at the following rates:

Stockwood	$600	$600	$200
Merryman	200	200	50

THE RACE.

FIRST HEAT.—Merryman was away first, two lengths in front, and kept in this position to the half-mile pole. Stockwood allowed Merryman to make the pace, and coming round the lower turn, Merryman was showing the way two lengths and a half. As they came up the homestretch, Stockwood came a little closer, and when they finished the first mile a length of daylight divided them. Merryman kept the pace hot, and did not flinch, and their positions remained unchanged to the quarter-pole. As they went along the backstretch, however, Stockwood closed up a little, and Merryman passed the half-mile pole but a length and a half in front. On the lower turn Stockwood was sent for the heat, and a fine race was the result. He reached the tail of Merryman and then gradually up to the quarter of the latter. Merryman, however, ran gamely and did not give it up. At the three-quarter pole he was a length ahead, but coming up the homestretch Stockwood moved up again and reached the head of Merryman. The latter now received the whip and immediately answered the demands made upon him, for he again assumed the lead, but Stockwood was only waiting, and with a fine spurt passed his competitor, and won the heat by half a length in 3.45.

SECOND HEAT.—There was no betting, as the race was conceded to Stockwood, who went off with a length the best of it, but on the turn he immediately resigned the lead to Merryman, who again set to work at making the pace. He got two lengths away, and thus they passed the half-mile pole. On the lower turn Merryman increased his lead to two and a half lengths, and thus they were at the three-quarter pole. When they were on the homestretch Stockwood came up, and when they had completed the first mile Merryman was two lengths in front. Going round the turn, there was half a length of daylight between them, but Merryman again went away, and on the backstretch was two lengths in front, but at the half-mile pole Stockwood had his nose at his tail. Coming round the lower turn, Merryman kept to the front and did not go back an inch. He was a length ahead at the three-quarter pole, but on the homestretch Stockwood made his effort and lapped Merryman. The latter now received the lash, and answered the call made upon him. Both of them ran truly head and head, when, all in a moment, Stockwood shortened his stride, and there was a general shout of surprise. He, however, settled to work and succeeded in beating Merryman a length, in 3:44.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $900, for all ages; $750 to first, $150 to second, [illegible] to third horse; two-mile heats.

D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Stockwood, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, 114 pounds........1 1
F. M. Hall's b. h. John Merryman, 5 years, by Eugene, out of La Rose, 114 pounds........2 2
Time—3:45, 3:44.

THE LONG BRANCH STAKES.

The third and concluding race was the Long Branch Stakes for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, a mile and three-quarters. This had fourteen entries, and seven were marked as starters, but when the time arrived for the race but three put in an appearance. These were M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf; A. C. Franklin's b. m. Arizona, 5 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone; and John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatley, 4 years, by War Dance, dam by imp. Glencoe. The betting was like the handle of a jug—all on one side. Preakness brought about $500, and the other two $150. The distance being a mile and three-quarters, they were started from the quarter-pole, and when the signal was given, Arizona was off two lengths in front of Wheatley, who was the same distance before Preakness. As they went along the backstretch, Arizona rushed away six lengths, and increased it to a dozen lengths at the half-mile pole, Wheatley still being second, two lengths ahead of Preakness. On the lower turn Arizona kept the gap open while Preakness went up to Wheatley and lapped him. The pair then shortened the gap between them and Arizona to ten lengths at the three-quarter pole. As they came up the homestretch Arizona opened the gap and came past the stand fifteen lengths ahead of Wheatley, who was still two lengths in advance of Preakness. The backers of Preakness began to feel queer about their chances, and it was not imagined that Arizona could be caught. Going round the turn, however, Preakness went ahead of Wheatley and began to chase Arizona, who passed the quarter-pole with a dozen lengths the lead, Preakness being a length ahead of Wheatley. As they went along the backstretch the backers of Preakness began to gain courage as he gradually shut up the gap between himself and Arizona, who was going back to the others. Wheatley was out of the race as they passed the half-mile pole, for he was six lengths in the rear of Preakness, while Arizona was eight lengths in front of him. As they came round the lower turn Preakness closed to within two lengths of Arizona, and there was much excitement. Turning into the homestretch Arizona got the whip, and kept in front, but Preakness was closing at every jump, and finally reached her head. He then came to the fore, but Arizona came again, and was on even terms with Preakness. They remained in this position to the finish, and it was difficult to tell who had won, but the judges decided that Preakness had won it. Wheatley was beaten off twenty lengths.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Long Branch Stakes, value $500, added to a sweepstakes of $30 each, play or pay, for all ages; to carry 100 pounds, mares and geldings allowed three pounds; $100 to second, and $30 to third horse; a mile and three-quarters.

M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf........1
A. C. Franklin's b. m. Arizona, 5 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone........2
Jno. F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatley, 4 years, by War Dance, dam by Glencoe........3
Time—3:15½.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

This is the third day of the second meeting, and three races are on the programme which promise exciting sport. The first race is the West End Hotel Stakes, a renewal of the Monmouth Oaks for three-year-old fillies, a mile and three-quarters. The second race will be mile heats for all ages that have not won during either meeting. The last event will be a dash of three miles for all ages, in which are Wheatley, Gorlitza, Stockwood, and John Merryman. The pools at Chamberlin's and Johnson's, last night, were as follows:

WEST END HOTEL STAKES.

Alice Mitchell	$110	$70	$110
Sunrise	56	36	80
Belmont	22	15	30
Minnie W. Quits Tabitha	22	16	25
Total	$210	$137	$245

MILE HEATS.

Shylock	$50	$50
Utica	20	
Mary Constant	20	31
B. F. Carver	30	
Total	$120	$81

THREE MILES.

Gorlitza	$115	$50	$50
Stockwood	85	40	40
John Merryman	16	12	18
Wheatley	9	11	16
Total	$225	$113	$124

POOL-SELLING AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, July 16.—A large crowd interested in to-morrow's races assembled in the West End Hotel billiard-hall, this evening, at the sale of pools. The third race, for a purse of $800, all ages, creates the most excitement. The sales were animated, and averaged as follows:

FIRST RACE—WEST END HOTEL STAKES.

Belmont's stable	$20	$40	$40
McGrath's stable	11	20	15
Cottrill's stable	55	225	200
Walden's stable	15	35	35
Conner's stable	85	220	205

SECOND RACE—PURSE $500.

Carver	$30	Utica	$30
Shylock	20	Mary Constant	25

THIRD RACE—PURSE $800.

Gorlitza	$200	$200	$265
Wheatley	25	20	20
Stockwood	300	250	260
Merryman	85	50	45

In the sixth pool Stockwood sold for $500; Gorlitza, $500; Merryman, $100, and Wheatley, $45.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Four young men, of a sailing and fishing party of seven, were drowned at Baltimore on Monday. The particulars are thus given by the *Sun:* "After starting on their return home, and before proceeding far, a storm was seen approaching, and they began to make ready for it. The sails were all taken in, and when struck by the squall they were under bare poles. The sea came in over the stern of the boat and swamped the vessel. Twelve times the boat was turned over, throwing the men who were clinging to it for life into the water, the number, which at first was seven, gradually lessening, until only three remained. Every now and then, as the boat would turn over, one of the original number, being unable to hold on, sank. The boat was swamped about 150 yards from shore, in water from nine to fifteen feet deep. On the shore at Willow Grove the distressing sight was witnessed by several hundred persons who were attending a picnic of Ebenezer Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, but they were powerless to render assistance. Two brave young colored men, however, named J. Edward Coleman and William C. Dunn, who had come down in a row-boat, resolved at the risk of their own lives to make an effort to save the drowning men, and jumping into the boat, pulled for the capsized vessel. It required almost a superhuman effort to reach the sail-boat, but they accomplished the feat in time to save Shirkell, Murphy, and Tarr, who were almost exhausted by the time they were rescued. One man was swept away just as the boat was within a few yards of him."

MUSIC AT MADISON-SQUARE.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park Band at Madison-square this evening from 5 to 7 P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Opening"........Dodworth
2. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"........Suppe
3. Waltz, "Immortellen"........Gungl
4. Duet, "Would that my Love"........Mendelssohn

PART II.

5. Overture, "Festival"........Leutner
6. Amaryllis........Louis XIII.
7. Grand Caprice Militaire........Von Hersale
8. March, "Have a Care"........Gungl

PART III.

9. Fest March and Chorus, "Tannhauser"........Wagner
10. Waltz, "German Hearts"........Strauss
11. Song, "Am Meer"........Schubert
12. Galop, "Paulinen"........Faust

The National.

If the weather is fine there will also be music at Central Park on Saturday and Tompkins-square on Tuesday next.

PACIFIC MAIL.

The Pacific Mail directors held a meeting yesterday, and ordered a copy of the earnings and expenses of each of the company's steamers to be placed upon the counters at the office, for the inspection of the public. The other proceedings were strictly private, although there were many rumors of an unofficial nature in regard to the business brought up at the meeting, in circulation in the street. It is generally believed that the inside ring of Pacific Mail speculators are being badly bitten in the present rise of the stock, and that they are doing their utmost to give it a bad odor before the public.

ANOTHER NEW DEPARTURE.

The Indianapolis *Journal* has discovered that a quiet movement is going on in Democratic circles with a view to bringing out Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, of Modoc fame, as a candidate for the Presidency. The *Journal* says: "The movement has already gained considerable head, and is particularly pleasing to those Democrats who are in favor of a complete new departure, and throwing themselves on the mercy of the people. By the way, Gov. Hendricks is strongly in favor of the party turning its back on the past, but we are not informed whether he favors the candidacy of Davis or not. It is barely possible the Governor thinks there is one man in the country of superior claims, whose name modesty would forbid him to mention."

MURDERERS SENTENCED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—John W. Maguire, aged fifty-five, and Sarah Maguire, his wife, aged fifty-seven, indicted for the murder of John Ryan in October last, and whose trial has been postponed for several terms, have now pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and been sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve and ten years respectively.

THE CASE OF MR. DANA.

APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT FOR HIS TRANSMISSION TO WASHINGTON REFUSED.

The case of Mr. Charles A. Dana, arrested some time since on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Davenport on complaint of Alexander H. Shepherd, President of the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, and Henry D. Cooke, the Governor of the District, was heard before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, yesterday. An information had been filed in the Police Court of Washington, a court having jurisdiction in such cases, charging Mr. Dana with having published in the District of Columbia, in the *Sun* of the 10th June last, a certain libel, charging the complainants with violating their oaths of office by being interested in, and owning certain stock of, the Metropolitan Paving Company of Washington, and of giving false evidence before a Congressional investigating committee. A warrant was issued from the Washington Police Court on the information, and on application to Commissioner Davenport a new warrant was issued and Mr. Dana arrested. On being brought before Mr. Davenport, Mr. Bartlett, counsel for the prisoner, refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, and Mr. Dana was held to await the issuing of a warrant for his transmission to Washington, by Judge Blatchford. The hearing of the case was fixed for 12 o'clock yesterday, and the court-room was well filled with persons anxious to hear the decision. The case involved the question whether or no a Federal Police Court at Washington had power to seize a citizen of this State and transfer him to the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia, for an alleged offense, which defendant claimed was committed in New-York, and try him without benefit of jury, contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

District Attorney Bliss opened the case by making formal application for the issuing of a warrant in the case of Charles A. Dana, for his transmission to the District of Columbia, for trial, and he grounded his application upon the affidavits sworn there. Mr. A. B. Williams, of Washington, had appeared before Mr. Davenport, and made formal complaint of the libel above mentioned, and filed with the complaint a certified copy of the original informations on file in the Police Court at Washington. Mr. Bliss asked that the accused be committed to the custody of the Marshal, to be held according to law under the statute of 1789, section 33. The application, he said, was in accordance with the practice of the court, as laid down in United States *vs.* Bloomgart and Beverly Clark's cases. It would, he said, be alleged by the defense, that the Police Court of the District of Columbia had not jurisdiction, and he then read from the act of 1870, which established the court, and gave it jurisdiction of all misdemeanors against the United States, committed within the District of Columbia, and not punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary. Mr. Bliss cited several cases to show that the United States had formerly jurisdiction in the District of Columbia over such offenses as are now taken cognizance of by the Police Court of the district. He referred to the action of a portion of the Press in assuming the power to loose and bind, in charging individuals who did not agree with them in politics with being robbers and perjurers, and with all crimes of which a public officer can be guilty. And now, said he, it is assumed that it is extraordinary that a person who makes these charges is called upon to substantiate them in the county where the accused parties live, and where all the evidence in the case can be obtained—it is unprecedented and outrageous to ask Mr. Dana to go there and prove his assertions!

Mr. Bartlett, counsel for Mr. Dana, said that this was the most important case which the court was called upon to decide. His Honor was asked to send Mr. Dana, a citizen of the State of New-York, in the custody of a United States Marshal, to Washington, there to be cast into a dungeon, and his liberty placed at the disposal of a police court in that city—a court in which a man was deprived of the right of a trial by jury, in violation of the Constitution of the United States. In England, he said, it was maintained that the greater the truth the greater the libel, and the present Administration in the District of Columbia upholds that relic of barbarism, and makes it libel for telling the truth before God and man. Mr. Bartlett then referred to the part of the Constitution which provides that all trials except impeachments shall be by jury, and his Honor was asked in this case to send Mr. Dana for trial to a court where that Constitutional right was prohibited. He claimed that the Constitution and not a single act of the Legislature was applicable, and should rule the case. He contended that the offense, if any, committed by Mr. Dana was committed in the City of New-York, and should be tried here, though, by a legal fiction it was claimed to have been committed in Washington because a copy of the paper was sent to a Mr. Lewis Lefargue, of that city. If this Police Court, he continued, could arrest any member of the Press for what it was pleased to term a libel on a public officer, it would soon extend its operations. Criticism would thus be suppressed, and no one dare speak of the corruption of officials, and the prisons of the District of Columbia would be too small to hold the transgressing editors and members of the Press. The English barbarisms would be the rule, and the provisions of the American Constitution would be entirely suppressed or utterly disregarded.

Judge Blatchford—I am entirely satisfied that I cannot grant the warrant.

On this announcement a burst of applause came from all parts of the court-room.

Mr. Bliss then offered to hand in his points, when the Judge informed him that the case was closed. This curt statement of his Honor again elicited the hearty approval of the audience.

Judge Blatchford then, in a conversational manner, proceeded to give his reasons for the decision. He said it was impossible to get over the provision in the Constitution; the granting of the warrant would be a violation of the fundamental principles of that Constitution, and he could not grant it unless he ignored the Constitution and violated his oath of office. The Judge then referred to the right of every man to be tried by jury, and said that the court at Washington, so far as this particular offence was concerned, had no jurisdiction in a case where trial by jury was necessary, and concluded by stating, in reference to the attempts of Mr. Bliss to press his point, that no consideration or study could bring him to any other conclusion.

Mr. Dana's friends then flocked around him and offered their congratulations, and he left the court followed by a crowd of friends and sympathizers.

THE JERSEY CITY BANK ROBBERY.

SECOND TRIAL OF THE POLICE OFFICERS FOR COMPLICITY IN THE BURGLARY.

The second trial of ex-Chief McWilliams and Detective Doyle, charged with complicity in the attempted robbery of the First National Bank of Jersey City, June 6, 1872, was commenced, yesterday, in the Hudson Oyer and Terminer, Judge Scudder presiding. The story in brief is, that on the morning of the day named three men, Dennin, Foley, and Proctor, were detected in effecting an entrance from a boarding-house kept by Jane Beemer, next door to the bank, into the bank-building. The room had been hired on the pretense that the parties were sculptors, which would account for any noise that might be heard in the room, such as would be made by the mallets and chisels in breaking through the walls. The suspicions of Miss Beemer were aroused by the fact that the men only worked at night, and were absent during the day. She communicated her suspicions to Mr. Nafew, who keeps an oyster-saloon in the lower part of the building she occupies, and his son and an employe gained access to the room by means of a ladder, which enabled them to reach the window. At first they found nothing, but on moving a large library which the occupants of the room had brought, they found behind it a large hole, which the burglars had made, and which was almost through the wall. Carefully replacing the furniture, they escaped by the window, and the information thus acquired was communicated to the bank officers. They at once communicated with the police, and Chief McWilliams being absent in Philadelphia, the matter was placed in the hands of Capt. McHerney, who was acting Chief, and at 1 o'clock in the morning the three men were surprised in their work and captured. Foley pleaded guilty, but Dennin and Proctor stood trial, and were convicted and sentenced to State Prison, Proctor, the master spirit of the enterprise, for fifteen years; Dennin for ten, and Foley for eight. When it became apparent that their case was hopeless, Proctor sent for District Attorney Garretson, and told him that Chief McWilliams and Detective Doyle had been engaged in the plot to rob the bank, and were to have half the proceeds; that the Chief had first broached the subject of robbing the bank, and had promised, if he would undertake the job, that he and his associates should have all necessary protection; that after the arrest of himself and companions McWilliams and Doyle had formed a plot to effect the release the prisoners, but had subsequently pretended that the plot had failed; that he now mistrusted McWilliams, and had concluded to confess the whole affair, so as to secure the punishment of the officers. On these statements Chief McWilliams and Doyle were taken into custody, Proctor was used as a witness, and a man named McDonough was placed on the stand, who swore that he was concealed in a house in New-York, occupied by Mrs. Willie Devereaux, a sister of Proctor's, and that while there he heard a conversation between Doyle and Mrs. Devereaux, in which she drew from him an admission of all the facts alleged in Proctor's statement. The defense denied the allegations of the prosecution, admitting, however, that Doyle did call on Mrs. Devereaux, but claiming that he went there at her invitation, she pretending to be able to give him information that would enable him to effect the arrest of a fourth man who was engaged in the attempt to rob the bank, but who escaped when the arrest was made. Mrs. Devereaux was not placed on the stand, because the prosecution, for some reason, was not able to find her. This was regarded as a doubtful circumstance, and a great many believed, as the defense alleged, that the charge was a conspiracy concocted by the prisoners to enable them to remain in the County Jail until they could find means to escape. The jury disagreed, and the prisoners were released on bail, their second trial being delayed until now, for the reason that Judge Depue, before whom the case was first tried—Judge Bedle not wishing to sit, because he owned stock in the bank—having refused to have anything further to do with the matter. For a long time no judge could be found to hear the case, until Judge Scudder consented to relieve Judge Bedle from his dilemma, and yesterday the prisoners were placed on trial for the second time. The first witness called for the prosecution was Mrs. Willie Devereaux. She is a woman of lady-like appearance, and was attired in black silk, and dressed with great taste and neatness. Her evidence was very voluminous, and her examination occupied the greater part of the day. She stated that she was Proctor's sister, and first became acquainted with McWilliams after the robbery. She had called at the station-house to see him, and there taxed him with complicity in the attempted robbery of the bank. He admitted the truth of the charge, and said he would do all in his power to get her brother out. She subsequently had several interviews with the Chief, and he detailed to her three plans for effecting the escape of the prisoners. One was to have a person who was in the secret drive the prison-van to the County Jail, and when it reached the foot of the hill, the prisoners, who were to unlock their handcuffs with keys furnished by the Chief, were then to break open the door and escape. This failed through some cause, what she did not understand, and then another plan was concocted to "crush" them out of the County Jail, McWilliams having promised to post fifteen men around the jail to prevent any interference with the scheme. This plot also failed. She then schemed to get McWilliams to her house, in order that the conversation might be overheard by a witness. McWilliams did not come himself, but sent Doyle instead. The conversation she stated about as it was given by McDonough on the first trial, and which is embodied in the summary of Proctor's statement to the District Attorney, given above. The cross-examination sought to weaken Mrs. Devereaux's evidence by showing that she was not a woman of good character. She admitted that her husband had been sentenced to State Prison, but denied that she had ever been in jail herself. Several questions, tending to show her to be an improper character, she refused to answer.

Miss Jane Beemer testified that Proctor had hired a room in her boarding-house, and detailed the manner of the discovery of the burglars, as detailed above.

Capt. Edward L. McHerney testified as to the arrest.

J. Ross Carey testified to several telegrams received at his office, and which the prosecution put in evidence as having been sent from McWilliams to Proctor, from Philadelphia.

The prosecution is conducted by Attorney General Gilchrist and District Attorney Garretson; the defense by Senator Winfield and ex-Chancellor Williamson. The case will probably occupy a week.

YACHTING.

REGATTA OF THE UNION YACHT CLUB—FINE SAILING IN THE BAY.

The fourth annual regatta of the Union Yacht Club of Long Island was sailed, yesterday, from Gravesend Bay. The entries were: First class—Sophia, R. Bosch; Gertrude, L. Vanderbilt; Jacob T. Seagrave, Commodore F. Hughes; Commodore, F. Girardot. Second class—Anita, J. Rose; Loretta Stillwell, J. Stillwell. Fourth class—Lina S., Commodore F. Bates; Emily P., J. D. Sweeny. There were several other boats entered, but did not start.

The course was for first and second classes, from stake-boat off club-house, at Unionville, to and around Swash Buoy, turning it from west to south, thence around South-west Spit Buoy from south to east; then to outer buoy on Gedney's Channel, turning it from south to east; thence return to South-west Spit Buoy, turning it to the west; thence to the Swash Buoy, keeping all buoys on the west bank to the west, and turning the Swash Buoy from west to south, thence to stake-boat. For fourth class from stake-boat off club-house, at Unionville; thence to and around Swash Buoy, turning it from west to south; thence to can and spar buoy off Coney Island Point, turning them from west to east; thence to stake-boat. The course to be sailed twice.

At the start the wind was almost due south, the tide at the flood. The signal for starting was given for first and second classes at 2:05, for fourth class, 2:10

The Lina S. met with an accident just before the start was made, being run into and upset by the Emily P., but she was soon righted and bailed out, though she lost some of her sand-bags, and consequently stood but a poor chance of winning the race. The first boat to get away was the Sophia, followed closely by the Gertrude. The crew of the Seagrave did not appear to work well together, and she made a poor start, but soon crept up, being a fast sailer, and passed all but the Sophia before Swash Buoy. The Anita led in her class, and the Lina S. worked well up to windward, and got the lead of the Emily P.

Off Coney Island the Sophia led the fleet, with the Seagrave about half a minute astern, the Gertrude then standing off toward Staten Island and the Commodore on the opposite tack close to Coney Island. A very exciting race was being made by the Lina S. and the Emily P. and by the Anita and Stillwell, each of which kept very close to the other. The South-west Spit was rounded in the following order and time:

	H.	M.		H.	M.
Sophia	4	16	Seagrave	4	25
L. Stillwell	4	23	Gertrude	4	27
Anita	4	24			

Running to the Channel Buoy the Seagrave hoisted her flying jib, but soon had to haul it in, the wind blowing very fresh. Gedney's Channel Buoy was rounded by the Sophia at 4:48; Seagrave, 4:54; Stillwell, 4:55; Gertrude, 4:56; Anita, 4:57:30. The run home was before the wind, and all sails were boomed out. Here again the Seagrave lost ground by not having a boom-pole long enough. She nevertheless gained rapidly on the Sophia, and would probably have been first boat in, but could not have won the race, having to allow the Sophia, which ought to have been in the second class, 14½ minutes; but unfortunately, in going to the Swash Buoy, she ran aground on West Bank, and could not be got off for about fifteen minutes. The following is the order and time (of such as were timed) in which the yachts arrived home:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Sophia	7	9	10	Gertrude	7	38	10
Seagrave	7	21	2	Anita	7	41	10
Lina S.	7	36	33				

The winning boats were, first-class, Sophia; second-class, Loretta Stillwell. In the fourth-class a protest was entered against the Emily P. on the ground that she did not turn the right buoys off Coney Island, and the judges reserved their decision.

THE APACHES QUIETED.

In reply to a letter from a resident of St. Louis, Gen. George Crook, commanding the Department of Arizona, has written as follows, under date of June 25: "Any further trouble from the Apaches will not be by any means of former magnitude; the intention of the military is to nip in the bud anything bearing a semblance of lawlessness or insubordination. I do not claim for the Indians with whom peace has lately been made (after an arduous campaign) any moral attributes other than possessed by savages in general; it is, however, my conviction that they can be made to respect and obey the laws like anybody else; all promises made to them will be carried out to the letter; Indians accepting the situation in good faith will receive their protection under the law; those persistently defying the law will be treated as white outlaws should be under the same circumstances. Some Indians who have declined to come in upon reservations have lately been attacked by the troops in the Tonto Basin. The details, I presume, you have already learned from the Press. I would state further that much of the country called by you the 'Bradshaw District' has lately been pretty well explored, and many valuable mines located, comprehending the Benton, Tiger, Minnehaha, and other very valuable argentiferous ledges, and that at other points in the Territory parties of prospectors are busily at work, meeting with success."

ANOTHER EX-GOVERNOR SPEAKS.

Ex-Gov. A. Morton, of Louisiana, has also given in his adhesion to Gen. Beauregard's unification plan. In a letter to him, dated 2d inst., he says: "My first impulse when I read the proceedings having in view the reconciliation of the two races now existing in our State was to write to you giving you my thanks for the frank and manly part you took in it. I tender you my humble but sincere approbation in favor of the movement. It is a pity we did not do so previous to the last November election, instead of affiliating with bad men. The colored people are not our enemies, the freedmen particularly, and if they do not act with us to redeem Louisiana from ruin and shame it will be our fault. Let us in good faith allow them all the rights of citizenship, including a fair proportion of the public offices according to their merit and capacity. As to this thing of social equality, it is but a scarecrow. No law can regulate, much less control it; it must be left to seek its own level. Every man is responsible for his association, but his neighbor will always do as he pleases and judge for himself. I hope you will persevere in your efforts to bring about a co-operation of the two races to save our State from the thieves and plunderers who have thus far reduced her to poverty and distress. The success of this movement, honestly made, will do much to secure us the support of a portion of the Northern people, heretofore so bitter against us. No one will suspect you of being actuated by improper motives, and I am happy to see associated with you men who will command confidence."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

ALL QUIET IN PANAMA—MOVEMENTS OF THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER VIRGINIUS.

PANAMA, July 8.—The City of Panama remains quiet. All the principal leaders of the late revolution against President Neira have been sent out of the State. Ex-President Correoso, in whose behalf this revolutionary movement was originated, remains in Costa Rica, as the Columbian Minister to that Republic. Rumors have come from Bogota that he will have his credentials withdrawn, on account of the complaints from here that he was chiefly to blame for the hostilities that took place in this city between the national and State troops.

Some disturbance has been created in Chiriqui by the captain of the militia force there having seduced his men and led them to pronounce against the present State Government. A force is to be sent to-morrow in the steamer Montijo to bring back order in that department. The people in general had not favored the movement.

As already stated in a former dispatch the notorious steamer Virginius made her appearance again in the harbor of Aspinwall, to undergo repairs alleged to be needed. After the trouble she gave last year to all concerned, it was thought we had seen the last of her. She is here again, and her presence in Aspinwall gives rise to a number of questions of international law and courtesy. The situation, however, did not long delay in becoming complicated. The Spanish gun-boat Bazan came in on the 21st of June last and dropped her anchor between the Virginius and her way out to sea, her commander not failing to let it be known that his instructions authorized him to sink her if she attempted to escape. But the same day in came the United States steamer Kansas, and also anchored not far from the Bazan. All Aspinwall was naturally on the *qui vive* as to what would now take place. Will the Virginius go to sea, and will in that case the Kansas convoy her out, in spite of the Spaniards' threat? While all this was being discussed, the United States steamer Canandaigua also came into the harbor and anchored. The chance was lost for the Don and gained for the Cubans. Although everybody knows what the Virginius has been doing for the past year—making her character as a blockade-runner as clear as day—yet Mr. Thorington, who acts as United States Consul at Aspinwall, certified that her papers, from the last port, via Carthagena, were all *en règle*, and therefore she was entitled to the protection of a merchant vessel belonging to the United States. Commander Reed, of the Kansas, considering that the Consul was technically right as to the letter, though not, in his way of thinking, as to the spirit of the law, convoyed the Virginius to sea at 6 o'clock P. M. of the 1st inst., and remained outside the harbor until she was lost to sight in the darkness. The commander of the Spanish steamer Bazan, when he saw the odds against him, proposed that the Virginius should be sent to the United States for trial, offering to give security for the expenses, if she were not condemned. The people here, though generally sympathising with the Cuban patriots, think that in this instance the United States flag has been abused, and that Spain has not had fair play in the matter. Commander Reed, when interviewed on the subject, expressed a similar opinion, and intended to call the attention of the authorities at Washington for the purpose of having her register taken away from the Virginius, and he further says that the Spaniards would be quite right in sinking or capturing her if caught at sea heading for Cuba. In a neutral port, however, the American commanders could do no less than grant her the protection she asked for.

On the day of the sailing of the Virginius the Bazan did not even get up steam, her commander deciding to lay the correspondence that had taken place and the reports before the Spanish Government, to be submitted to the authorities at Washington.

As it is the Virginius cleared for New-York coastwise, with no other cargo on board of her but arms and ammunition, which had been received from New-York per steamer Colon.

As for the General Sherman, which took arms and a filibustering expedition on board at Aspinwall, no additional news have been received from Central America beyond what has been already communicated.

The Spanish frigate Bazan left Aspinwall on the 2d inst., and the Dacia sailed on the 10th to grapple the Colon and Jamaica cable.

The news of the expedition of the General Sherman, with Palacios and his party, having landed at Trujillo and commenced an attack against Honduras, had roused up the present Governments of Guatemala and Salvador. Every preparation was being made to repel the invasion, and combined action had been decided on. The clerical party, having their head-quarters in Nicaragua, are considered to be at the bottom of the movement and to supply the funds by which it is carried on. No additional news has been received as to the progress the Sherman expedition may have made toward the object they have in view. If the three States of Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador remain united this ultramontane effort is not likely to succeed.

COSTA RICA.

Some of the New-York papers have published articles tending to discredit Costa Rica in the eyes of the world, more particularly in connection with its management of the English loan and the bona fide progress of its railroad. With some items of truth these articles contained a good deal of exaggeration. A little overweening importance of some of the members of the Costa Rica Government led to a misunderstanding with the house of Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, of London, who acted on behalf of Costa Rica in launching the loan on the English market. This has been rectified, and the claims of the house settled. With respect to the railroad itself, there is every reason to believe that it will be carried out by the Government and people, as a matter in which the national honor as well as prosperity is involved. No less an amount than $2,000,000 have been paid to the cartmen during the last year, for the transport of the exports and imports of the country coming through the port of Punta Arenas.

The local trade in the interior has also increased enormously. As many as 1,500 carts may be seen on market-days at San José and the other large towns. It is calculated from the number of acres of land under cultivation in Costa Rica, that there must be at least about half a million of population. The last coffee crop was valued at $7,000,000.

REUNITED AFTER MANY YEARS.

A bit of romance, a Vermont paper says, crops out at Shaftsbury, that State, in the marriage of Nathaniel Olin, an old man of seventy years, to a woman who, years ago, had been the bride of his youth, but from whom he had been divorced. During this long interval Olin has lived in Ohio, and had two other wives, by one of whom he had a large family of children. But the first wife seems to have cherished a tender feeling toward him through all these long years, and remained single and loyal; and on a visit of Olin to his old home, last week, the two met, and the old flame revived, and the happy panacea of marriage was the satisfactory denouement.

THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD DECISION.

The Trenton *Gazette* speaks as follows of the decision of the New-Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, the court of final resort in that State, that "the lease of the property of the United Companies of this State to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, effected under the authority of the act of the Legislature of March 17, 1870, is invalid and null and void." The act of 1870 provided "that it shall and may be lawful for the said United Companies, by and with the consent of two-thirds in interest of the stockholders of each, expressed in writing and duly authenticated by affidavit and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, to consolidate their respective capital stocks, or to consolidate with any other railroad or canal company or companies in this State or '*otherwise*.' This word 'otherwise,' which we have italicized, destroyed the whole intent and purpose of the act. If, as has been alleged, this word was inserted for the specific purpose of effecting the great object in view, viz., the lease, and was selected for its ambiguity as an adroit means of hiding this purpose from the Legislature, it is one of the most conspicuous examples of cunning overleaping itself on record. The Court yesterday decided that the act in question was constitutional; that the Legislature had a perfect right to pass a law validating a lease between the United Companies and foreign corporations; but that the act in question authorized no such lease to outside corporations because the word 'otherwise' did not mean elsewhere. They, therefore, declared the lease of the United Companies to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under that act invalid.

What the practical effects will be cannot yet be certainly ascertained. It is not likely, however, that it will amount to much. The right to effect such a lease under an act of the Legislature having been affirmed, there is little doubt that the requisite steps will be taken at the earliest opportunity to secure the proper authority under which to act. The parties who formerly opposed the lease, and originally brought the suit under which it has just been declared invalid, are understood to have long ago abandoned their opposition, and notified the Court to that effect, but the Court decided that the case should go on. The case is now remitted to the Court of Chancery, where the act passed by the Legislature last Winter validating and confirming the lease may be brought in, and where the fact of the lapsed opposition of the original contestants may be taken cognizance of. This will probably result in the dissolution of the injunction, and the confirmation of the lease."

SOUTH AMERICA.

A NEW TELEGRAPH CABLE—THE BOLIVIAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

PANAMA, July 8.—The only important news from Peru is with respect to the laying of a telegraph submarine cable between Payta and Panama. The Government invites tenders for the work. An annual interest of five per cent. is guaranteed on a capital of 1,500,000 soles.

Up to the 14th ult. discussions were still going on in Chili with respect to the question of boundary with Bolivia. The tone in which the subject was treated by the Press of Peru had given offense to the Chilians.

A grant of 2,000 hectares of land had been made to Lord Douglas Cochrane in consideration of the services of his relative, Admiral Cochrane.

NORTH-WESTERN UNDERWRITERS' CONVENTION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 16.—A convention of underwriters of the North-west met here to-day. R. J. Smith, President, addressed the convention, closing as follows: "In my opinion, the most desirable legislative action in reference to fire insurance we could have, would be for the General Government, instead of the State, to take all the organizations in the business under its care, by the enactment of a general insurance law similar to the National Banking law, thus doing away with all supervision, and at the same time placing all the organizations of the country under the charge of one department, the requirements of which should be such that the interests of all concerned would be protected and guarded without being burdensome or needlessly inquisitorial. Then, if the companies were required to have a given amount of capital, besides a working surplus, and to make statements of their actual condition when called upon, instead of a certain fixed date, as now, we should, I think, feel that supervision would be wholesome, while the companies would be relieved of the vast amount of labor and expense attendant now upon making separate statements for the insurance officials of each State, which all must admit affords but little protection to policy-holders."

The afternoon session was devoted to a private interchange of sentiments. To-morrow, officers will be elected for the ensuing year. The proceedings will not be made public for the present.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT ERIE, PENN.

ERIE, Penn., July 16.—The first meeting of the Erie Park Association opened this afternoon. There was a good attendance. The first was a trotting race for horses that had never beaten 2:50, for a purse of $1,500. There were eleven entries and seven started. Nellie was the favorite in the pools.

SUMMARY.

Nellie	2	1	1	4	1
Hikok	1	2	2	2	3
Stonewall	4	3	5	1	4

Time—2:41, 2:43, 2:43.

SECOND RACE.—For horses that had never beaten 2:35; purse, $3,500. Six entries, and four started. In the first heat, Joker got into collision with J. G. Brown (formerly Harry Todd.) Joker's rider was pitched off and dragged a short distance, sustaining slight injuries. Brown sold highest in the pool.

SUMMARY.

Nellie	1	1	1
J. G. Brown	2	2	2
Crown Prince	3	3	3

Time—2:32, 2:34, 2:32.

Joker was drawn after the second heat.

DECKER PARK RACES AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Canada, July 16.—This was the third day of the Decker Park races. The first race was a hurdle, $350; open to all; welter weights; two miles; over eight hurdles. Six horses started. The race was won by Viley, N. P. second, Mitchell third. The second race was for the Citizen's Purse of $500, open to all, two and a quarter miles. Three horses started. The race was won by Winne, beating Frank Smith and Lady Ryron. The third race was for the Montreal House Stakes, $10 each, $250 added, for Dominion-bred horses, mile heats. Only two started. Jack Vandall came in first, beating Donnybrook filly.

GEN. PILLSBURY'S NERVE.

In a sketch of the life of the late Gen. Amos Pillsbury, the Albany *Express* relates the following interesting incident: "About that time (1826) his father was appointed Superintendent of the Connecticut State Prison, his son being the deputy; but in 1830, his father having resigned, Amos Pillsbury was tendered the position, although but twenty-five years of age. It was in this institution, and almost a quarter of a century ago, that a desperate fellow named Scott was confined for fifteen years. He was determined not to work, nor to submit to any of the rules, and shortly after entering the institution he nearly cut off his left hand to avoid doing any labor. But his wound was immediately attended to, and in less than one hour afterward he was engaged in turning a crank with his one hand. For this he threatened to murder the warden on the first opportunity, and in some way getting hold of a razor he sharpened it for the dread purpose. Hearing of this, Mr. Pillsbury sent for him and commanded him to shave him. He eyed the man steadily, seated himself in the chair, and the operation began, the prisoner's hand trembling the while. When the shaving was finished the Superintendent said: 'I have been told you meant to murder me, but I thought I might trust you.' 'God bless you, Sir! you may,' replied the regenerated man, completely broken down. From that moment he became one of the best behaved criminals in the prison, was treated well, and remained on his good behavior until Mr. Pillsbury left, in 1832. But when the new warden was appointed, Scott tried to escape, and murdered the keeper. For this crime he was hanged the year following, in Hartford."

NEW TRIAL FOR AN INNOCENT MAN.

A motion was argued in one of the Detroit courts on Monday for a new trial for a man named Thomas Flynton, who in November, 1869, pleaded guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced by the Judge of the Wayne Circuit Court to the State Prison for twelve years. The circumstances of the case, which are somewhat peculiar, are stated by the Detroit *Tribune* thus: "Flynton lived at Dearborn, and was charged with having murdered a baby, born of Mrs. Maggie A. De May. She was the principal witness against him on his preliminary examination, and testified positively to his guilt. When the case came on for trial in the Circuit Court, Flynton, upon the advice of George Hepden, then Prosecuting Attorney, withdrew his former plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty of manslaughter. A short time since Mrs. De May announced that her testimony was false, and appended her name to a petition to Gov. Baldwin, asking him to pardon Flynton. Under her signature she wrote: 'Thos. Flynton is not guilty, and statements made by me to the contrary were given by the advice of friends.' The petition was signed by a very large number of prominent and well-known citizens of Detroit and Wayne County, and they say that, 'if the witness for the prosecution corrects her statement by admitting her testimony as given to have been false, this seems to be a proper case for the exercise of Executive clemency.' Gov. Baldwin and Gov. Bagley both declined to issue a pardon, preferring, if possible, that the man shall have a new trial, and, if the testimony warrants it, be honorably discharged. This is generally regarded as an eminently sensible course, and if there are no legal obstructions in the way, the motion will undoubtedly be granted. In the meantime, every possible effort will be made to ascertain who the 'friends' are that induced the prosecuting witness to swear to an untruth, and thus be the means of sending an innocent man to prison."

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

TROY, N. Y., July 16.—Extensive preparations are making for the semi-annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of New-York at this place, on the 23d, 24th and 25th of this month. The indications are that it will be one of the largest encampments ever held. Posts should report at once to Col. Joseph Egolf, at Troy, the number of delegates they will send to the encampment. Comrades in other States are cordially invited to be present.

Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, the best article for family use.—*Advertisement.*

Children are delighted with Lyon's Tooth Tablets. Teach them to brush their teeth daily.—*Advertisement.*

Common prudence requires examination of the [illegible] around the body, and holding [illegible]—*Advertisement.*

To Make the Hair Grow, Use BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

"War to the Knife!"—We have declared war against counterfeiters, and we mean to fight it out. When disease of the kidneys or of the procreative organs prostrate you, take HELMBOLD'S BUCHU. The genuine HELMBOLD'S BUCHU may be known by the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold on each bottle, and is fully warranted for diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Sold by druggists everywhere.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at nearly all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their names on each pair.

R. R. R.
ASIATIC CHOLERA,
DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS,
CURED AND PREVENTED BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
Looseness, diarrhea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. [illegible] follow the use of the R. R. Relief.
ACHES AND PAINS.
For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine, or kidneys, pains around the liver, [illegible] joints, pains in the bowels, [illegible] kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will [illegible] ease, and [illegible] permanent cure. [illegible]

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.
Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." For sale by all druggists.

Cholera.—Be in time and secure a bottle of WALSH'S MANS DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA REMEDY. A sure cure. Fifty cents bottle. For sale by druggists. REUBEN HOYT, Proprietor, No. 203 Greenwich-st., New-York.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. [illegible] No ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st. WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1816.

Lyons's Magnetic Insect Powder is sure death to bed-bugs, cockroaches, and worms.

MARRIED.

MARTIN—MATHEWS.—On Saturday, June 21, 1873, at the United States Legation, Paris, France, by Rev. A. Aspinwall, WILLIAM E. MARTIN and ISABELLA, daughter of Charles D. Mathews, all of New-York.

McALPIN—CHAMBERLIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 16, by Rev. E. G. Cobb, of Florence, Mass., D. H. McALPIN and [illegible] CHAMBERLIN, daughter of the late J[illegible]

NEWHALL—EVANS.—In Providence, on the 15th inst., by Rev. [illegible], HENRY B. NEWHALL, of New-York, and [illegible] EVANS, of Providence.

DIED.

BARRE.—On Monday evening, July 14, at the residence of her mother, [illegible] 49th-st., SOPHIE VICTORINE ALLIEN, widow of the late Louis Pierre Barre, aged 67 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Thursday morning, 17th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

BUCKMAN.—At Parma, Mich., Tuesday, July 15, MARIE H. BUCKMAN, youngest daughter of Adeline and the late Lewis Buckman.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral [illegible] No. 123 Grove-st., Jersey City, N. J.

CLEARMAN.—At Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, 15th inst., CATHERINE CORNELL, wife of [illegible]
Funeral from her late residence, Montclair, on Friday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at the Montclair Station on the arrival of the 10:40 train from Barclay-st.

COLES.—On Saturday, July 5, 1873, at Jacksonport, Ark., CHARLES W. COLES.

CLINTON.—On Tuesday, July 15, ADELINE ARDEN, wife of Alexander Clinton, M. D., and daughter of the late Alexander James Hamilton, Esq.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to the funeral, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Memorial of Bishop Wainwright, on the corner of Waverley-place and West 11th-st.

CUSHING.—On Tuesday evening, July 15, JAMES CUSHING, Jr., aged 41 years.
Notice of funeral in Friday's papers.
A special meeting of the Young Men's Universalist Association will be held this (Thursday) evening, July 17, [illegible] of Mr. JAMES CUSHING, Jr., a director and ex-President of this association.
E. S. BROOKS, General Secretary.

DAY.—At Catskill, N. Y., July 14, 1873, HARRIET S. DAY, widow of the late Ransel Day.

DODGE.—At Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday night, July 15, 1873, FREDERIC STUART, [illegible] of Frederic F. and Jeanie G. Dodge, aged 10 months.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 145 Fair-st., Paterson, [illegible]

GARDNER.—In Brooklyn, on the 15th of July inst., after a long illness, [illegible], wife of William H. Gardner.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough-st., between Lewis and Stuyvesant avs., Brooklyn, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., Friday, the 18th inst.

LINCOLN.—Suddenly, at Elizabeth, N. J., July 16, CLARENCE A. LINCOLN, in the 48th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, July 18, at 4 P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, July 16, BLANCHE, youngest child of Fred. R. and Martha Lockwood, aged 5 months and 16 days.
Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 1,039 Lexington-av., on Friday, July 18, at 4 P. M.

MYERS.—At Fordy's Station, on Tuesday, July 15, LEONARD D., [illegible] aged 10 years and 6 months.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 122 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

MALTBIE.—On Tuesday, July 15, at Sing Sing, LUCIA W. MALTBIE, in the 60th year of her age.
The funeral will take place on Thursday, July 17, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. G. W. Butler, No. 29 Montrose-av., Brooklyn.

McCOUN.—Suddenly, on Monday, the 14th inst., in the 60th year of his age, WM. H. McCOUN, Jr., eldest son of the Hon. Wm. T. McCoun.
Funeral services from his late residence, Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Friday the 18th inst., at 10 A. M.

McGOWN.—Suddenly, in Harlem, on Monday, July 14, 1873, ANDREW, eldest son of Henry P. and Mary A. McGown, aged 17 years, 3 months, and 27 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 29 East 129th-st., on Thursday, July 17, at 4 P. M.

NELSON.—On Tuesday, July 15, at Mount Vernon, July 14, PHILIP, son of F. Tracy and Cora H. Nelson, aged 10 months.

OGDEN.—At Cornwall, on Wednesday, 16th, EMMELINE, widow of Joseph Ogden, in her 75th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

PAWLING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, 16th inst., HANNAH SPARKS, infant daughter of Jos. and Sophia Pawling, aged 7 months and 4 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 193 President-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

RICH.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., on the 14th inst., HARVEY J. RICH, in the 37th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROBERTSON.—In Edinburgh, Scotland, on June 26, 1873, suddenly, of pneumonia, JOHN WALTERS, eldest son of William and Mary Robertson, in the 28th year of his age. "But we'll never wake in Heaven, we may wake above the ground."
The relatives and friends, also members of Duane M. E. Sunday-school and Scotia Lodge No. 634, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Duane M. E. Church, Hudson-st., between Spring and Dominick sts., New-York, on Thursday, July 17, at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

SIDEBOTHAM.—At Hastings, on Hudson, Wednesday afternoon, July 16, MARGARET W., wife of Thomas E. Sidebotham, in her 46th year.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning at 10:30. Carriages will be in waiting for the 9 A. M. Hudson River train from 42d-st.

SOUTTER.—On Tuesday, 15th inst., ROBERT SOUTTER, aged 32 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 46 West 21st-st., on Friday, 18th inst., at 10 A. M.

UNDERHILL.—On Tuesday, July 15, Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, widow of Gilbert Underhill, in the 84th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. Elizabeth Seely, Greenville, on to-day (Thursday,) at 12:30 o'clock. The services will take place at the Greenville Church, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot, by Harlem Railroad, at 9:20 A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Scarsdale Station.

VAN NAME.—On Wednesday, July 16, EDITH, only child of Gilbert and Mary C. Brown Van Name, aged 6 months. Funeral from No. 329 West 40th-st., on Friday, July 18, at 11 A. M.

WINDMULLER.—Suddenly, July 16, ALICE, only child of Sigismund F. Windmuller, at No. 429 West 23d-st., New-York.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence to-day, (Thursday,) at 4 P. M.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on July 15, PETER C. WILSON, aged 49 years.
The friends of the family, also those of his brothers Alexander, Johnson, Thomas, and James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Baptist Church, 6th-st., near Avenue C, on Friday, July 18, at 1 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, July 19, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 7:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 10 and 11:30 A. M.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE HORSE-HEAD QUAKER CITY GIRL," and the Chicago "Dog Murderer," and the queer lovers in Olive Logan's new book. [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange was moderately well attended, yesterday, (Wednesday, July 16,) and the following business was transacted: James M. Miller sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Francis M. Scott, Esq., referee, the six-story brick double tenement-house and lot, 29.4 by 41 by 51.3, known as No. 89 Norfolk-street, west side, 70.8 feet north of Delancey-street; Charles Goeller purchased it for $1,325, over and above mortgage of $8,000 and accrued interest. Total $10,000. The same auctioneer adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the premises on the south side of Forty-third-street, 120 feet east of Madison-avenue, to Aug. 1. Also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the premises on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 235 feet east of Fourth-avenue, to Aug. 6. Also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the house and four lots on the north side of East Eighteenth-street, known as No. 30, to July 19.

William Kennelly sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, the four lots of land, each 25 by 100, on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, 290 feet west of Third-avenue, to W. R. Stuart, (plaintiff,) for $2,000, over and above mortgage and interest of $42,567. Total, $44,567.

B. P. Fairchild, sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction W. V. McDaniels, Esq., referee, the four-story brown-stone house and lot, 20 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 240 feet east of Sixth-avenue, to Frank Rudd, for $13,500.

The auction sale of sea-side lots, situate at Far Rockaway, Long Island, held by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the grounds, on Tuesday last, resulted in the sale of 104 lots, and sixty meadow lots, for an aggregate of $11,945. About 3,000 people were present, most of whom were carried to the grounds by the Long Island and South-side Railroads, there being sixteen car loads on the former, and fourteen car loads on the latter, making thirty car loads of passengers in all. The sale did not begin until about 4 o'clock P. M., in consequence of the train on the Southside Railroad being detained for over one hour while on the way. The owners of property in the immediate vicinity consider the prices obtained excellent. The sale of the remainder of the property stands adjourned to the first week in September next.

The auction sale of lots on the old Mellick Farm, situate in the City of Plainfield, New Jersey, which was held by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., on the grounds, on Tuesday last, by order of P. H. Jones, trustee for the United States, resulted in the sale of twenty-four lots of land for an aggregate of $8,562 50. Seven car loads of people were carried to the grounds, but there proved to be but few buyers among them, and after the lots, as above stated, were sold, the trustee directed that the sale be adjourned to July 26, when the remainder of the property will be sold in the Exchange Sales-room in this City. The prices obtained were miserably low, similar property having been sold for four times as much four years ago. The particulars of both of the above sales are annexed.

The auctions proposed for to-day are as follows:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, R. B. Tunstall, Esq., referee, of one house and lot, 25.9 by 100, on the north-east corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the grounds, by order of the trustees of John J. Palmer, deceased, positive sale of 160 acres of land, subdivided into 100 magnificent villa sites, and the large mansion and grounds known as the "Givan Homestead," all situate at William's Bridge, Westchester County, adjoining the proposed Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York. This sale should command the attention of capitalists, as, in the event of annexation and rapid transit being accomplished, all the land which lies above Harlem River for a distance of twenty miles will rise rapidly in value, and Westchester County now affords as fair a field for speculative investment as the upper part of the City of New-York did a few years ago. A free excursion train will leave the Grand Central Depot on the morning of the sale at 11 o'clock. A free lunch will be served on the grounds, and Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band will be in attendance. Maps and free passes may be had from the auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 six-story brick tenement-house and lot, 29.4x41x51.3, No. 89 Norfolk-st., w. s., 70.8 ft. n. of Delancey-st.	$10,100

By William Kennelly.

4 lots, each 25x100, n. s. of 57th-st., 220 ft. w. of 3d-av.	$44,567

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 four-story brown-stone house and lot, 20x99.11, n. s. of 130th-st., 240 ft. e. of 6th-av.	$13,500

SUBURBAN AUCTIONS, TUESDAY, JULY 15.

FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

4 lots corner Beach-av. and Meadow-st.; C. M. Clark	$680
2 lots on Beach-av., adjoining; J. Andrews	270
2 lots on Beach-av., adjoining; J. M. Davis	260
2 lots on Beach-av., adjoining; M. McGuirk	230
2 lots on Beach-av., adjoining; R. Weston	240
4 lots on Beach-av., adjoining; S. Kellingson	450
2 lots on Beach-av., adjoining; Monahan	160
8 lots on Beach-av., adjoining; C. Ferris	720
8 lots corner Beach-av. and Bank-st.; Jno. Meagher	740
8 lots corner Ridge-av. and Bank-st.; W. Gibbinson	880
8 lots on Ridge-av., adjoining; M. Davis	880
10 lots on Ridge-av., adjoining; M. W. Bryne	1,050
4 lots on Ridge-av., adjoining; P. Phillips	320
4 lots, corner Ridge-av. and Meadow-st.; A. Lawrence	400
8 lots, corner Ridge-av. and Meadow-st.; R. Weston	840
4 lots, corner Beach-av. and Meadow-st.; A. Lawrence	440
6 lots, corner Beach-av. and Meadow-st., opposite; F. Clarkson	600
6 lots, corner Ridge and Meadow avs.; M. Davis	500
15 lots, on Ridge-av., adjoining; M. M. Bryne	1,325
60 meadow lots; D. D. Lord	1,000

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot, No. 1, block No. 3; C. F. Goddart	$350
1 lot, No. 2, block No. 3; C. F. Goddart	275
1 lot, No. 8, block No. 3; George Gregory	400
3 lots, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, block No. 3; Oliver Kelly	675
2 lots, Nos. 3 and 4, block No. 3; C. F. Goddart	550
1 lot, No. 11, block No. 1	600
1 lot, No. 10, block No. 1	300
9 lots, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, block No. 1	3,420
2 lots, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, block No. 2; J. W. Yates	982
2 lots, Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 2; J. W. Yates	1,019

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 14.

Academy-st., s. s., 200 ft. n. of Vermilyea-av., 136.11x50x137.9x50	$6,300
8th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x85.11	16,000
10th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20x94.6	10,500
28th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	17,250
28th-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x98.9, half part	8,500
Same property, half part	8,500
40th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x85.11	3,500
48th-st., s. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 11th-av., 16.8x74	5,500
32d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x98.9	40,000
44th-st., n. s., 58.9 ft. w. of Madison-av., 17.10x88	40,000
69th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5	12,000
77th-st., s. s., 295 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x102.2	25,000
82d-st., s. s., 158.10 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19.1x102.2	7,000
152d-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of Boulevard, 75x99.11; 151st-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Boulevard, 50x99.11	19,750
152d-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of Boulevard, 50x99.11; 151st-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of Boulevard, 50x99.11	11,500
Avenue B, w. s., 70.5 ft. n. of 8th-st., 23.6x93	12,000
1st-av., w. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 24th-st., 24.8x81.6	21,500
1st-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of 109th-st., 25x75	16,000
1st-av., w. s., 98.9 ft. n. of 24th-st., 24.8x81.6	21,500
1st-av., w. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 24th-st., 24.8x81	21,500
1st-av., e. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 34th-st., 24.8x150; 34th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x98.9	35,000
3d-av., n. w. corner 91st-st., 100.8x100	50,000

LEASES.

Chambers-st., No. 98, 21 years, per year	$1,500
Monroe-st., Nos. 293 and 295, 5 years, per year	1,200

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FURNISHED house in complete order at Black Point, near Seabright, N. J.; thirteen rooms, corner lot, 200x400; more land if desired, stable and carriage-house, fine drives, ocean and river views, boating, fishing, &c.; immediate possession; neighborhood first-class and salubrious; also, a number of desirable villa plots, with or without water frontage. Apply to W. L. TYSON, on the premises, or to FRANK S. WINCHESTER, No. 93 Nassau-st., (Bennett Building,) New-York.

MOUNT VERNON PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House of eight rooms with small stable; one-quarter acre, $4,000; small house with beautiful corner lot, $5,000; nice house and barns, twenty-four City lots, all kinds of fruit, immediate possession, $12,000; a choice corner lot, 100x105, for $3,000; very nice house of fifteen rooms, $6,500; large fine house with eight City lots, covered with all kinds of fruit, $15,000; Mount Vernon is the finest point on the New-Haven Railroad, and will soon be a part of New-York City. Now is the time to pick out choice property there cheap. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTchester County, thirty miles from the City, by Harlem Railroad, the late residence of Caleb Wilday, deceased; it contains about five acres, and is handsomely situated on the main street, and has all kinds of fruit in abundance; buildings are in complete repair. Inquire of Z. FROST, No. 318 Dean-st., Brooklyn, or on the premises; terms easy.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN RESIDENCE OF Adams Bailey, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one mile from depot. House built by City mechanics, and adapted for Summer or Winter occupancy; stands high, overlooking the Sound and Palisades. Easy terms. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—AT WESTCHESTER, A HANDSOME Italian cottage, situated on the highest point of land on Throgg's Neck; two acres of land, near steam-boat landing, and within walking distance of proposed new depot on Port Chester and Harlem Railroad; price low; terms easy. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., or ELSTON MARSH.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.
GRAND AND SPLENDID SPECULATION.
LAND BY THE ACRE,
NEAR
William's Bridge, Westchester Co.,
ADJOINING
24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY,
AS ANNEXED; AT THE
IMMENSE TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
ESTATE OF JOHN J. PALMER,
DECEASED,
ON THE PREMISES NEAR
WILLIAM'S BRIDGE,
THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1873.
BY POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY ORDER OF
ALFRED ROE AND HENRY MEIGGS, Jr., Esqs.
THIS FINE OLD ESTATE CONSISTS
OF
160 ACRES OF SPLENDID LAND,
subdivided into
100 Exquisite Villa Sites
Also,
THE GIVAN HOMESTEAD, A LARGE, SUBSTANTIAL MANSION.
All which will positively be sold
ON TERMS MOST EXTRAORDINARY.
SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN SEVEN YEARS.
GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
GRAND COLLATION UNDER THE GREAT TENT.
HARRISON, WORLD-RENOWNED VOCALIST.
SPECIAL TRAIN, FREE, will leave Grand Central Depot, Harlem Railroad, at 11 A. M., sharp.
CARRIAGES AT DEPOT TO CONVEY GUESTS TO GROUND.
For maps and free tickets, apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

IRVING CITY,
NEAR NEWARK.
1,000 LOTS IN PLOTS,
BY
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
Wednesday and Thursday, July 23 and 24,
AT 12 M., ON THE PREMISES,
adjoining Irvington, nine miles from Jersey City, one and a half miles from Newark City, on high ground, looking toward
ORANGE MOUNTAIN,
and bounded on the south and south-west by the Elizabeth River, forming one of the
FINEST PIECES OF TABLE LAND
in New-Jersey, with an abundance of pure water and an UNSURPASSED VIEW IN ALL DIRECTIONS.
SIXTY PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE, FIVE YEARS.
Maps and passes for the train, (Newark and New-York Railroad,) which leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 10:15 A. M., can be had of the auctioneers, No. 7 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE IN fashionable neighborhood, between 5th and 6th avs. and 14th and 23d sts., will be let to a strictly private family until 1st May next; price, $400 per month. Apply by mail to P. T. B., No. 109 Chambers-st.

NORWALK, CONN.

To let, a neat little cottage, furnished, (board in the main building;) three sleeping-rooms and a pleasant parlor; cottage well shaded. Address Miss JULIETTE BETTS, Post-office Box No. 23, Norwalk, Conn.

TO LET—IN MONTCLAIR, FOR THE SUMMER OR per annum, a furnished house; stabling, vegetable garden, and fruit in great variety. Also, cottage in same inclosure; furnished if desired. Address Post-office Box No. 217.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES OR LIGHT housekeeping, four rooms on second floor, at No. 71 East 10th-st. Call at No. 69 East 10th-st., up-stairs.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS 25-FOOT FRONT FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, on Murray Hill; price not to exceed $60,000. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, about $6,000, in exchange for nice small place at Mount Vernon, on the New-Haven Railroad, thirty-five minutes from 42d-st. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD W. ROBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of N. Gano Dunn, Counselor at Law, No. 76 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1873.
CATHARINE E. ROBY,
EDWARD NAPIER ROBY,
WHITMAN V. WHITE,
Executrix and Executors.
mh13-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN C. LE ROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Price, No. 200 Hudson-street, in the City of New-York, their place of transacting business, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1873.
ELIZABETH A. LE ROY,
WILLIAM H. LE ROY,
JAMES PRICE,
Executrix and Executors, &c., of Herman C. Le Roy.
mh13-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1873.
ROSE FOX, Administratrix, and
DAVID FOX and
SIMON FOX,
Administrators of Charles Fox, deceased.
ap10-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA ROBERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of William J. Haddock, No. 276 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1873.
WILLIAM J. HADDOCK, } Executors.
DAVID RAMSEY,
je5-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMNON MACVEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 143 West Tenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March, 1873.
SUSAN MACVEY, Executrix.
THOMAS J. MACVEY, } Executors.
GEORGE W. MACVEY,
mh27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS S. PAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Thomas Page, No. 320 West Thirty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1873.
MARY PAGE, Executrix.
THOS. PAGE, Executor.
ap17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 31 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of May, 1873.
JAMES MARSH, Executor.
my22-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOUGLAS SLOANE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place for transacting business, No. 655 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of April, 1873.
ap24-law6mTh* JOHN SLOANE, Executor.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. Draper, Auctioneer.
BY J. H. DRAPER & CO.
TUESDAY, July 22,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Brooklyn Navy-yard,
by order of Admiral J. C. Rowan,
CONDEMNED ARTICLES.
One old cupola-blower and pump attached, lot of grate bars, lanterns, wool felt, iron forge, four steam-pumps, twenty tons brass, furnace-cinders, boats, &c.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECOMBE.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 17, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, balanced cargo *Gaetano*, landing on Pier No. 11 East River.

FINANCIAL.

SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.
AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	420 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872 .... $1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for June, 1873 .... $136,178 44

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which, through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED,
$6,000,000,
Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven Per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.
$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.
Coupon Bonds of .... $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

THE CONSOLIDATED
THIRTY-YEAR
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS & SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY
A GREAT TRUNK LINE, constituting, with its connections, the shortest possible route between ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, and SAVANNAH; ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, NASHVILLE, and the Southern and South-eastern cities.
THESE BONDS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE.
The earnings for March were $114,450, and rapidly increasing. For full particulars apply to
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
18 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
WE PAY FOR GOLD AT OUR COUNTER THE PRICE "BID" AT THE GOLD EXCHANGE, AND SELL IT AT THE PRICE AT WHICH IT IS "OFFERED," IN SUMS TO SUIT.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
DUE 1902.
For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

WOOD & DAVIS
Bankers,
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,
Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.
C. D. WOOD. No. 31 Pine-st. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCK.
We offer for sale New-York State Six per Cent. Bonds having fourteen years to run.
The principal and interest of these bonds is payable in coin, and is so expressed on the face of the bonds; and being the longest Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of either New-York State or the United States now in the market, they are unquestionably the best investment for savings banks, trustees, guardians, &c., now offered.
Bonds are $1,000 each, with coupons attached; or can be registered in certificates in sums to suit.
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—A POSITION wanted in a banking and stock-brokerage house by a party who has had over fifteen years' practical experience in the business, and is familiar with all its details; would be very useful to a firm doing an extensive stock business; best references. Address W., Post-office Box No. 258.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000
TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
Issued for the Purchase of Steel Rails.
Principal Due 1883. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

The Directors of this Trunk Line, between Toledo and St. Louis, comprising with its branches over 600 miles of completed road, have decided, in order to accommodate the great increase of traffic, to relay the ENTIRE LINE WITH STEEL RAILS, experience having proved that by substituting steel for iron rails on roads doing so heavy a traffic the "saving" alone, without any allowance for increase of business, is sufficient to pay off at least four times the amount of this Mortgage before maturity, and have issued $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds, BEING THE ONLY 7 PER CENT. GOLD BOND issued by this or any of the old completed Trunk Lines.

The steady increase of business over this line will be rapidly and greatly augmented by its connection with the Canada Southern Railroad, (which will be open for traffic in a few weeks,) rendering the substitution of steel rails a necessity.

The net earnings for the years 1871 and 1872, after paying the interest on the Mortgage debt of the company, were largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest on this Mortgage.

We now offer these bonds for sale AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The large earnings of this Road, with its future prospects, make this Bond, in our opinion, an undoubted security.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.
A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester. **Roswell Hart,** President, Board Water Commissioners.
We offer the above bonds for Sale at PAR and interest from July 1, and unqualifiedly recommend them as a FIRST-CLASS investment. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND
LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.
TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1873. }
Proposals, sealed and properly indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., for the following Seven per Cent. City Bonds:
For public parks, $100,000, due in 1918.
For New-York Bridge, $295,000, due in 1923, 1924, and 1925.
The price offered in addition to accrued interest must be stated. All bids considered not for the interest of the city will be rejected. F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25, 1873. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railway Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1873. The transfer-books of stock will be closed for ten days previous to and including said day. DANIEL J. DAY, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles E. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in New-York City. JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

SAFEGUARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 152 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF
FIVE PER CENT.
has this day been declared, payable on demand.
JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD.
Holders of the Mortgage Bonds of this Railroad are requested to call at the office of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., before Aug. 1, to arrange for a lease of the Railroad to protect their interests.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873. }
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1873.
OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1873.
The transfer-books will be closed from June 20, 1873, to July 1, 1873, inclusive.
B. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873. }
SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
3D-AV., COR. 7TH-ST., (BIBLE HOUSE.) }
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after Aug. 1. Surplus over capital, July 1, 1873, $210,000; good business solicited. NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873. }
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1873. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Home, Germania, Lorillard, Fireman's, Star, Adriatic, and others.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.
A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1873.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 BOWERY
and
No. 200 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1873	171,475 76

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
SEVEN PER CENT.
payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. S. RHOADS, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 208 MONTAGUE-ST.,
BROOKLYN, July 10, 1873. }
STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.
POLICY-HOLDERS' DIVIDEND.—A scrip return of SEVENTY PER CENT. of premiums has been declared to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits, for which certificates will be issued Oct. 1, 1873.
ALSO,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on the outstanding Scrip, payable at the same time.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873. }
The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.
This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.
The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.
By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873. }
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873. }
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873. }
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand.
CHAS. BAMBURG, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1873.
OFFICE, No. 346 BROADWAY,
BRANCH OFFICE, No. 61 LIBERTY-ST. }

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	92,617 09

JOHN M. FURMAN, President.
WM. A. COBB, Vice President.
JOHN E. LEFFINGWELL, Secretary.
SAMUEL DARBEE, Assistant Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
JOHN E. LEFFINGWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN,
July 14, 1873.
Offices { No. 201 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
C. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1873. }
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., and also an extra Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per cent., both payable on demand. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IN CASH will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th July.
The transfer-books will be closed from 20th June until morning of 21st July.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1873. }
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. IS payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRIETTA LYDIA CHASSEAUD, plaintiff, against LUCRETIA ELIZABETH RYLANCE, wife of Joseph H. Rylance, and the said Joseph H. Rylance; Andrew S. Hammersly, Thomas Verren, Henry Verren, Marie Antoinette de St. Vanne, wife of Jules de St. Vanne, and the said Jules de St. Vanne; Francoise M. Vienot, wife of Louis Vienot, and the said Louis Vienot; Blanche S. Durell, wife of Saurin Durell, and the said Saurin Durell; William Nelson, Junior, sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Lydia Beebee, deceased, and Augustus E. Chasseaud, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 5, 1873. JAMES K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1873.
JAMES K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je12-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LEON FURNISS, against SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS, Margaret E. Zimmermann, and Jacob D. Vermilye, sole acting executors of the last will and testament of William P. Furniss, deceased, and trustees of the trusts therein contained, and Sophia Furniss, William Furniss, Sophia R. C. Furniss, Hartman K. Furniss, Clementina Furniss, Margaret E. Zimmermann and John E. Zimmermann, her husband.—To the defendants, Margaret E. Zimmermann, as executrix of and trustee under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased, and the said Margaret E. Zimmermann and John E. Zimmermann, her husband.—Summons for relief.—Complaint served.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 71 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 22, 1873.
OWEN, NASH & GRAY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 71 Wall-street.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of June, 1873. OWEN, NASH & GRAY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je19-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiffs, against J. AUGUSTUS PAGE and MARY E. PAGE, his wife, George H. Purser, Frank Otard, Ramsay Crooks, Abraham A. Andruss, Charles Andruss, Charles J. Gillis, Stephen J. Geoghegan, John B. Cornell, John M. Cornell, Patrick McDonnell, Rose McDonnell, Manhattan Medical Company, Defendants.—Summons, for Relief.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 5, 1873.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
jy3-law6wTh No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSEPH THURMAN, ALFRED FOSTER and JOSEPH ISLES, plaintiffs, against EDWARD GREASLEY, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 194 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-four cents, with interest thereon from the 9th day of June, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 10, 1873.
DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON,
jy10-law6w-Th. Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" Westside Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE EMPLOYMENT COMPANY OF the City of New-York, incorporated by special act of the Legislature, No. 609 6th-av., formerly of No. 4 Union-square,—Families, hotels, merchants, bankers, farmers, and others, are supplied with first-class help of all nationalities. References furnished by the company, and honesty guaranteed.

AT THE EMPLOYMENT COMPANY OF the City of New-York, incorporated by special act of the Legislature, No. 609 6th-av., families, hotels, merchants, farmers, and others supplied with servants of all nationalities. References furnished by the company and honesty guaranteed.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS for all capacities, highly recommended, constantly found at the German Bureau, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

AT HANSEN'S NURSE AGENCY, NO. 204 6TH-st., near Bowery.—Wet-nurses can be obtained from 10 to 4 o'clock; professional nurses, for sickness, at all hours.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all capacities, highly recommended, constantly found at the German Bureau, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young Protestant woman in a private family; has good references; is a splendid washer and ironer; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country; understands fluting. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young Protestant girl in a private family; has unexceptionable references; is willing and obliging; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, AND Laundress, or Cook, Washer and Ironer.—By a real tidy, neat Swedish girl, who is a desirable servant in every respect, and will give satisfaction in a good small private family; can come well recommended. Call at No. 691 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; well recommended; neat and obliging; understands her duties thoroughly. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR House-work.—By a neat, tidy girl (a Swede) who is a good chamber-maid and plain sewer; also understands all branches of house-work; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 122 East 13th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, CHAMBER-maid, Waitress, &c.—By two extremely tidy young people, who are highly recommended; both thoroughly understand their work in every particular, and will be generally useful, or will do the entire work of a family between them; City or country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable, neat, and tidy young woman, in a private family; is a good cook and thorough laundress; understands her work thoroughly; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH AND GERman cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; expert at soups, meats, entrées, jellies, creams, ices, desserts, &c.; first-class City reference. Address "First-class Cook," Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two smart, capable Swedish girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will be found neat, economical, and reliable servants; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

COOK, &c.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, CAPABLE girl, to do cooking or house-work; is a very neat, reliable, and economical servant; is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; best of references given; City or country. Apply at 111 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR ASsist in washing.—By a highly respectable young woman; very good cook; excellent washer and ironer; very best City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN; CAN DO all kinds of cooking, English, American, French, &c.; meats, games, poultry, soups of all kinds; excellent pastry, cream, jellies, &c.; Summer or boarding-house, hotel or private family. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By a neat, well-recommended and experienced young woman; good baker; kind, obliging, and neat, honest and trustworthy; City or country; City testimonials. Call at Bookhaan's, No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO Protestant girls, to go together; one as good cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and seamstress; City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 131 West 19th-st.

DOMESTIC HELP
of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS ORDER COOK IN a restaurant or small hotel; City or short distance in the country; is temperate and understands the business thoroughly. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO COLORED women, highly recommended from last employer; one is a good cook and laundress, the other a chamber-maid and waitress; very neat and obliging. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent young woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country; excellent reference from last employer. Call at No. 444 West 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS GOOD plain cook; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 133 Macdougal-st.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID — NURSE.—BY three girls, as cook, chamber-maid, nurse, or seamstress; in City or country; good references. Call at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; will assist with washing in a small family, if required; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 213 East 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as thorough cook; is an excellent baker; will do the coarse washing if required; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable German girl, to cook, wash and iron; or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker and seamstress will go out by the day or week; country preferred. Call at No. 1,113 2d-av.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTable and reliable young woman in a private family; has excellent references; is a good cook and thorough laundress; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, WITH her son of four years; country preferred; will go for very low wages if allowed to have her boy with her; can give good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK OR COOKERY.—BY A VERY neat young English Protestant woman; has no objection to the country; understands her work in every respect; desires a good steady home; will be recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT lady, where she can assist a lady in her household duties and the care of children; sews neatly; best City references. Call for two days at No. 155 West 20th-st.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Farm-Work.—By a young, neat, tidy, and well-recommended young woman; fully competent to fill either situation; kind and obliging; willing to assist at whatever may be required; City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av., (Bookhaan's.)

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; no objection to a short distance in the country; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR MAID.—By a neat, tidy, genteel young woman; is pleasant and very willing; is a good seamstress, and able to assist in light chamber-work; can dress hair or wait upon a lady, or mind grown children; is well recommended; City or country. Can be seen at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, highly recommended from the first families in the City and country as being fully competent to take charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle, or the care of growing children; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and chamber-maid or waitress and chamber-maid; is competent to fill either place; is willing and obliging; has two and a half years' reference from last place; no objections to country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS REGULAR INFANT'S nurse, (Protestant,) who can thoroughly be depended on in every respect, night or day. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av. Also, a very capable young Protestant family seamstress; cuts, fits, sews on the machine; will go together or separate; seamstress will assist with children or chamber-work. Address as above.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE; understands the care of an infant from birth, or growing children; is a good plain seamstress; has best City reference; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS for grown or other children; has good City references; will go in the country, and willing to make herself generally useful. Seen at No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE—WAITER.—BY A NEWLY-ARRIVED man and wife in one family, one as nurse and the other as waiter or coachman; will go for small wages. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERman girl to take care of children, or as chamber-maid. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; will see to children or do other light duties. Call from 10 to 4, at No. 12 West 34th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS AND some experience, a situation in an office; rapid and correct writer; thoroughly responsible; best references; engagement might begin in September. Address E., No. 27 West 18th-st., City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, COLORED, WANTS EMPLOYment to drive a truck or wagon; understands the care of horses; unexceptionable reference as to honesty and character. Apply or address C. Butler, No. 218 Division-st., in the grocery store.

BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS part day work; is competent at writing and figures, and has some knowledge of book-keeping; is honest and steady if places suits. Address J. B., Box No. 210 Times Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MIDDLE-AGED man (a Protestant, Danish by birth) as coachman or gardener on a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses and washing carriages and harness; is a good driver; is also a first-class vegetable and flower gardener; understands his business in all its branches; is sober, honest, and faithful, willing and obliging; has been in the country fourteen years; best references. Call on or address C. Schultz, 688 Pearl-st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN, HOUSE-work, &c., Together or Separate.—By a respectable English Protestant man and wife, aged thirty and thirty-one years, lately landed; will go in City or country, but country preferred; both well experienced in their duties. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Scotchman, aged twenty-eight years, who is a good driver in City or country, and an excellent groom; can also do gardening, milking, and general work about the place; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHMAN as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly; also care of carriages and harness; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 235 East 28th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; can milk; has three and a half years' reference. Call or address Coachman, at J. C. Ham's Carriage Repository, East 4th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWEDE MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c. City or country; unexceptionable references. Address [illegible], Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; has five and a half years' reference from his late employer. Can be seen at Brewster's Carriage Repository, 77th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HIS business; disengaged in consequence of the departure of the family for Europe; willing to make himself useful; first-class City reference. Call or address Z. G., No. 144 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN of experience, who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address F. H. C., Allen House, No. 186 Hudson-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN OF long experience; the best City reference. Apply to or address J. McK., No. 311 4th-av., back-entrance.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THOroughly understands the proper care of green-houses, graperies, fruit, and vegetables; will be found a sober, obliging, and industrious man, which the best of reference will testify. Address D. D., Box No. 230 Times Office.

GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—BY A HARD-working, industrious, sober man; is fully competent; has six years' reference from last employer; married, small family. Address Henry Arthur, Yonkers, N. Y.

SPENCER FREEMAN, COLORED.—OFFICES cleaned and taken care of; kalsomining, plastering, and jobbing. Apply at No. 639 Greenwich-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED FRENCHman; one child; on a gentleman's place; understands the care and driving horses very well; is willing to make himself useful around the house; wife is willing to do any work in the house; she understands cooking, washing, and ironing very well. City or country; good references. Address F. M., Box No. 55, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AGE twenty-nine years, who is a very good hand with horses, both as driver or groom; can also do plain gardening, milking, and general work; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN AS useful man in a gentleman's house, or in any other capacity where an honest living can be obtained; is temperate, trustworthy, and willing to work; good references. Address Frank, No. 12 Bleecker-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German, aged twenty-one years, with a family in City or country; can take care of horses and drive, milk, wait on table, &c.; is handy at most work; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family. Can be seen at No. 40 West 33d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR A MONTH or longer, a competent housekeeper, who brings only the best reference and who thoroughly understands cooking and the management of a large household. Apply for two days at Presbyterian Hospital, 70th-st. and Madison-av.

WANTED—A MAN AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family; he must understand his business thoroughly, and have unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 114 East 16th-st., for two days, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE ON A COUNTRY-PLACE near the City; man as coachman and gardener, wife to do general house-work for a small family; good wages; must have first-class reference. Apply at No. 602 6th-av., on Friday at 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS, FRENCH; ONE SPEAKing Italian or German preferred, to take charge of a little girl of ten years; music would be considered favorable; English not essential. Apply at 602 6th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR GROWING CHILDREN in the country; must be a Protestant; good references required. Apply at No. 377 5th-av., on Friday, at 10:30 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against JACOB [illegible], Mary E. Hughes, Jane Wismer, [illegible], Ernestine Heilmeyer, Thomas [illegible], George H. Button, John J. [illegible].—To the defendants, Jane Wismer, [illegible], Ferdinand Hjelberg, and Ernestine Heilmeyer: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1873.
TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 258 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of June, 1873.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1873. TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—GEORGE HEYMAN, SOLOMON HEYMAN, and ALEXANDER MACK, plaintiffs, against ROBERT MOORES, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City and County of New-York, at his office, Court-house, City Hall Park, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and forty-seven dollars, with interest from the 10th day of May, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1873. NEWCOMBE & LEVENTRITT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the Court-house, City Hall Park, the 15th day of July, 1873.—Dated New-York, July 16, 1873.
NEWCOMBE & LEVENTRITT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
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DRY GOODS.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 BROADWAY, 20th and 21st sts. IMPORTED styles. Full line. NEW CUTTING AND BASTING. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect.

17½ CENTS—FINE WHITE MATTINGS, RED Check, Fancy and Coir Mattings, Carpets, Robes, &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 108 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOYD, VINCENT & CO., JOHNSTON BUILDING, No. 30 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873. }
MR. ERNEST GROESBECK HAS THIS DAY retired from our firm. BOYD, VINCENT & CO.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL be paid for the detection of the thief and the return of the property stolen from the Madison-avenue Baptist Church on or about the 3d of July, 1873.
ISAAC CHARLICK, [illegible]

FURNITURE.

ZERO REFRIGERATORS, WATER [illegible], and Newport Coolers, Ice-Cream Freezers, [illegible]. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Get book. Refrigerators repaired.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS AND TILINGS. Superior to anything offered in this City; also monuments, head-stones, counters, and wash-stands; fine selections at E. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 233 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE and Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Scotia, Wednesday, July 16	Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 19
*Algeria, Wed'day, July 23	Batavia, Saturday, July 26
*Russia, Wed'day, July 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2
*Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*China, Wednesday, Aug. 13	

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

[illegible] ... Sat., July 19	Columbia ... Wed., Aug. 6
Italia ... Wed., July 23	Castalia ... Sat., Aug. 9
Australia ... Sat., July 26	Europa ... Wed., Aug. 13
Olympia ... Wed., July 30	Anglia ... Sat., Aug. 16
Victoria ... Sat., Aug. 2	Trinacria ... Wed., Aug. 20

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, July 17, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, July 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, July 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, July 26, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Thursday, July 31, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 103 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 39 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	SATURDAY, July 19, at 1 P. M.
GAELIC	SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	GARAY	Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE	SURMONT	Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, Sept. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin ... $125 | Second cabin ... $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

ALABAMA	Saturday, July 12
PENNSYLVANIA	Wednesday, July 23
VIRGINIA	Wednesday, Aug. 6
GEORGIA	Wednesday, Aug. 20

and every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT. From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, GROGAN	Saturday, July 19, at 1 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER	Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE	Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, GRACE	Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, BRAGG	Thursday, July 17, at 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60, $90, $100, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	July 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	July 30, 9:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR.	Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN	Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GUARD	Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN	Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NORSE-AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.

Taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania, and the principal Norwegian ports.

The splendid new powerful steam-ship KONG SVERRE, Capt. DANNEVIG, will leave her dock, Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, July 22.

Price of passage:	Currency.		Currency.
To London, first cabin	$65	Steerage.	$30
To Bergen and Christiania, first cabin.	80	Steerage.	38

The new steam-ship HAKON ADELSTON will follow on the 5th August.

For freight or passage apply to the Company's Agents, FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, July 15.

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 22.

Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 29.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA (Havana only)	July —
CUBA (Havana and Mexico)	July 24
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)	July 31

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, and protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

July 22.—Steamer COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ARIZONA, Capt. AUSTIN, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at San Diego, Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about July 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHESTERMAN, THURSDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 16.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, on Saturday, July 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,) Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, and Venezuela, ARIEL, Capt. JONES, July 19.

For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, July 30.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR	July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH	Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM	Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN DELL, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's offices, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.

EXCURSION

Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 14th...7:00 A. M.	Monday, 14th...11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th...8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th...12:00 M.
Wednesday, 16th.8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th.1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 17th...9:30 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...2:00 P. M.
Friday, 18th...10:00 A. M.	Friday, 18th...2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 19th.12:00 M.	Saturday, 19th...4:00 P. M.
Sunday, 20th...7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 20th...3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 20th...6:30 P. M.	

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 9th...7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th...3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 10th...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 10th...3:00 P. M.
Friday, 11th...8:00 A. M.	Friday, 11th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 12th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 14th...6:30 A. M.
Monday, 14th...11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th...12:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th.7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th.1:00 P. M.	

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.

JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat AMERICUS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and East 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:50 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:20 P. M.; via P., W. & B. R. R. at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 3:30, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:20, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, 8, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, and 8 P. M.

For Rahway, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 3:30, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:49 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M. and 4 P. M., via "Pennsylvania Air Line," Sunday, 6:50 A. M., and 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M., via P., W. and B. R. R. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 10:25, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

OPENING OF THE "PENNSYLVANIA AIR-LINE."

On and after SUNDAY, June 29, this new and improved line to Baltimore, Washington, and all points in the South, will be opened for travel.

Trains leave foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. as follows:

DAY EXPRESS, 8:50 A. M., (daily, except Sunday,) with new Pullman parlor-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore, 4:20 P. M.; Washington, 5:45 P. M., connecting for all points South.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 8:20 P. M., (daily,) with new Pullman palace sleeping-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore, 4:35 A. M.; Washington, 6 A. M., making close connections for all points South.

For full information, through tickets, sleeping and parlor-car tickets, and baggage-checks, apply at the following offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

No. 526 Broadway,	No. 944 Broadway.
No. 1 Astor House,	No. 271 Broadway.
No. 435 Broadway,	No. 8 Battery-place.

Depot, foot of Desbrosses-st.,

Depot, foot of Cortlandt-st.

Ask for tickets via "Pennsylvania Air-Line."

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

TO CAPE MAY

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

A through express-train, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New-York, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., at 12:30 P. M. Arrives at Cape May, 6:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M. Arrives in New-York at 2:14 P. M.

Rate, New-York to Cape May, $5. Rate, New-York to Cape May and return, $8.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 944, 435, 271 Broadway, and No. 1 Astor House.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

EXCURSIONS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just issued a second edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book, containing a number of new routes. Among these are points in the South, including all the Virginia Springs, which are rendered accessible, under peculiar advantages, by the opening of the "Pennsylvania Air-Line" between New-York and Washington. The book is handsomely printed and illustrated. Copies can be had, on application personally or by letter, at the following ticket-offices of the Company:

No. 1 Astor House, New-York City.
No. 435 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 526 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 944 Broadway, New-York City.
Foot of Desbrosses-st., New-York City.
Foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York City.
Nos. 77 and 79 Washington-st., Boston.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMER WM. COOK, having accommodation for 2,500 people, is open for excursions. Also, barges and steamers of all sizes. Dudley's, Spring Hill, and other groves. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN, ON THE 15TH INST., A bloodhound dog; has brown hair on his back, and brown and white hair on his legs; answers to the name of "Net." Any person returning him to No. 314 East Houston-st., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET STAGE, YESTERDAY afternoon, a small BREASTPIN, composed of pearls, garnet centre. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 354 West 23d-st.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 32,566, ON EAST RIVER Savings Bank. The finder will leave it at the Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the Engineer's Office of the Erie Railway, New-York City, until noon of MONDAY, July 21, for the grading and masonry of the second track between the following points:

From Narrowsburg to Lordville, thirty-one miles, Delaware Division.

From Erwin's to Rathboneville, ten and one-half miles, Susquehanna Division.

From Somebody's to Canisteo, nine miles, Susquehanna Division.

From Hornellsville to Burns, eight miles, Buffalo Division.

The work will be divided into sections of about one mile each, and bids will be received for one or more sections.

Blanks for proposals and specifications may be obtained of:

Mr. R. W. Ware, Resident Engineer Delaware Division, Hancock.

Mr. W. B. Coffin, Resident Engineer Susquehanna Division, Elmira.

Mr. W. F. Merrill, Resident Engineer Buffalo Division, Buffalo.

Who will also furnish such further information as may be required.

The work to be completed in ninety (90) days from the awarding of the contract. The company reserves the right of rejecting any or all bids.

O. CHANUTE, Chief Engineer.

Approved: P. H. WATSON, President.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 7, 1873, for the construction, including all the materials except the live-oak timber, of the hull of a steam sloop-of-war of about 640 tons measurement, complete for sea service. Plans and specifications in detail for the hull, showing the work to be done, may be seen and examined at this bureau, and at the Commandant's Office, at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Kittery, on and after the 6th of July next.

The hull must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the Department may direct, in eight months from the date and signing of the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessel.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids which, in its opinion, are not to the public interest.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO CITY WATER-WORKS, NO. 20 WEST SWAN-ST., BUFFALO, July 2, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 9 A. M., for completing the new Tunnel for the Buffalo City Water Works under the Niagara River, and building an Inlet Pier at the termination of said tunnel.

Plans and specifications may be examined at this office, on or after Wednesday, the 9th day of July, 1873.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

C. J. WELLS, P. S. MARSH, JAMES RYAN, Water Commissioners.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK COUNTY, COURT-HOUSE, July 7, 1873.

THE COMMITTEE ON ARMORIES AND Drill-rooms of the Board of Supervisors invite proposals for carpenters' and masons' work required in the completion of the alterations of the southerly end of Centre Market, on the corner of Centre and Grand sts., to prepare the same for an armory. Specifications can be obtained at the Clerk's office of the Board of Supervisors.

Bids will be received for each of the above-named (carpenter or mason-work) separate or together, until the 21st day of July, 1873, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all such proposals.

Supervisor PETER KEHR,
Supervisor JOHN REILLY,
Supervisor O. P. C. BILLINGS,
Supervisor PATRICK LYSAGHT,
Supervisor S. V. R. COOPER,
Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER 23D-ST. AND 8TH-AV., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1873.

Bids for construction of two scows for the transportation of freight-cars will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, 23d inst. Specifications and plans may be seen at the office of Charles E. Emery, No. 7 Warren-st., New-York, and (on and after 21st inst.) at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or to accept either, as may be considered for the best interests of the company, considering price, time of construction, &c.

W. W. TAULMAN, General Purchasing Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AN ENGINE-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-st., until 12 o'clock noon, of FRIDAY, July 25, 1873, for building an engine-house at Carmansville.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR RUBBER HOSE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the head-quarters of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-st. until 12 o'clock noon, of FRIDAY, July 25, 1873, for furnishing 2,000 feet of 2½-inch rubber-lined linen hose, Allen's couplings, with New-York thread.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 14, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock on THURSDAY, 24th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Certificates and Bonds:

$375,000 Certificates of the deficiences of 1872, payable Jan. 5, 1874.

$400,000 Bonds payable three years from date.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR HARLEM-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., July 12, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN WASHINGTON and Georgetown Harbors, D. C., will be received until noon of Aug. 11, 1873, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Proposals, with samples, will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities and Corrections, until TUESDAY, July 22, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing six hundred (600) BARRELS OF FLOUR.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ROOM NO. 31, ARMY BUILDING, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION of Dykes in the Hudson River, near Albany, will be received until noon, of Aug. 11, 1873.

For further information apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

PROPOSALS FOR PIG-LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Public Works until the 22d day of July, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing 200 TONS OF PIG-LEAD.

GEO. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.

1 second-hand Steam Engine, cylinder 12x24, 25-horse power.
1 second-hand Two Flue Boiler, 30-horse power.
1 second-hand "Root" Engine.
1 second-hand "Hoe" Engine.
1 second-hand "Todd & Rafferty" Engine, cylinder 7x14, 12-horse power.
1 second-hand Tubular Boiler, 12-horse power.
1 second-hand Upright Engine, 12-horse power.
1 second-hand Double Hoisting Engine.
1 second-hand Single Hoisting Engine.
1 second-hand Two Flue Boiler, 25-horse power.
1 second-hand Locomotive Boiler, 18-horse power.
1 second-hand Upright Tubular Boiler, 12-horse power.
1 second-hand Horizontal Tubular Boiler, 12-horse power.
1 second-hand Blower, Shafting, &c.

JAMES BULGER & CO., Nos. 45 to 54 North 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

STEAM BOILERS, ENGINE, AND IRON ROOF, For Sale.—Four steam boilers, each 5 feet diameter, 30 feet long, with two 21-inch flues; a six-column, high-pressure, beam engine; cylinder, 24x72; iron roof, 35x50 feet, with iron columns and rafters. For sale low by R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

INSTRUCTION.

A SWISS LADY, NATIVE OF LAUSANNE, WHO, with the assistance of her sister and efficient masters, receives BOYS under thirteen years of age, to educate and prepare for public schools, wishes to make her establishment known to AMERICAN families desiring for their sons the advantages to be obtained by a RESIDENCE ABROAD with the training and comforts of a GOOD ENGLISH HOME. Inclusive terms: Sixty-five guineas for the scholastic year. For other particulars, address Mlle. LOUISE MICHAUD, Lausanne House, Worthing, Sussex, England; or, to J. B. DE TRACY, Esq., B. A., Scholastic Agent, No. 3 Charles-st., Soho-square, London, England.

KIRBY & ENDEAN, Publishers, Advertising Agents, &c., for all parts of the world, No. 190 Oxford-st., London, England.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1850.

A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; is safe, happy, Christian home. Send for Catalogue with full details and references.

W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., CAPT. W. A. FLINT, } Principals, Stamford, Conn.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to

Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISS HINSDALE (SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY) WILL REOPEN HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV., ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873.

Application may be made as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST., Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,) NEW-YORK.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.

The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.

LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY, MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.

Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.

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MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NEWBURG, N. Y.

For circular, address the Principal.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE, BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.

Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

Address till Sept. 8, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

The next session will commence Sept. 17. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLLEGE, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

BEACH HOUSE, WALLINGFORD, CONN.—Families and gentlemen can obtain rooms very reasonable at this delightful healthy resort. Boats from Peck-slip. Fare through, $1 65. View and particulars, apply to C. H. OLIVAR, No. 1 Park-place.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.

Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular.

C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address

Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 13. For catalogues apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.

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CHITTENANGO, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Madison County, N. Y. Circulars, with terms, of C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY.—A SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Kingston, N. Y.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address

Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

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A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT

OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS, No. 27 West 13th-st., Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 166 4th-av.)

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

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In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

PONY TURNOUT FOR SALE.—PONY WARRANTED sound and kind in all harness, thirteen hands high, white mane and tail; also basket phaeton and harness used but a few times; can be used by the most timid child; will sell cheap. Apply at Private Stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

West Point Hotel

is now open. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

FIFTIETH SEASON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open from June 10 to Oct 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

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Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON, N. Y.

Good rooms can be had on reasonable terms.

Apply or address,

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RIVERSIDE HOUSE, 152d-st., on the Hudson.

The best accommodations at moderate rates.

PAUL & DUNCALF.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.

MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.

JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

FOR SALE AT EAST HAMPTON, LONG Island—Two cottages, containing each nine rooms, newly built, situated within three minutes of beach, and commanding views of the ocean from three sides; price moderate; terms easy. Apply to Rev. S. L. MERSHON, Middlebush, N. J., or East Hampton, Long Island, or DAN TALMAGE'S SONS, No. 110 Water-st., New-York.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wild-covered hills; water excellent, air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars, address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay, Franklin County, N. Y.

MONTONESE HOUSE, BRANFORD, CONN.

This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, JR.

AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—FURNISHED rooms or suites, in new double cottage, next fine grounds of the Cooper House; desirable for parties boarding at the hotel, who prefer more secluded rooms.

H. B. WALKER, Real Estate Agent.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

CROMWELLS—ERIE RAILWAY, TWO HOURS from New-York; more rooms now ready. Address CROMWELLS LAKE HOUSE, Highland Mills, N. Y.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J., is now open for company.

D. A. CROWELL.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, ON THE SEA. LELANDS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT AMENIA, N. Y., EIGHTY-five miles from City, via Harlem Railroad; charming Summer house; fine location, good board, plenty room for children. S. T. FROST, Proprietor.

A FEW FINE ROOMS STILL VACANT IN the large house at Piermont, on the Hill, one hour from New-York, two minutes from station. Address Box No. 128 Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD DESIRED—FOR A YOUNG couple, within forty-five minutes of City. Terms, $55 or $60 per month. Address HARRIS, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW DESIRING A COMFORTABLE home in the country at a farm-house, pleasantly shaded by large trees, can address J. W. Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS—DESIRABLE LOCATION, No. 10 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.; permanent or transient board, if desired; family small and select; references required.

NO. 54 WEST 23D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with board; every convenience; house, table and location first-class.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—PARTIES of refinement, who pay liberally for board, can procure fine rooms and generous table by addressing WILBERFORCE, Box No. 334 Post-office.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms; superior board; Summer prices; permanent; transient.

NO. 200 WEST 42D-ST., CORNER 7TH-AV.—Furnished rooms, without board. References.

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"Mrs. Ames' sparkling, sketchy style."—*Brooklyn Union*.

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By MARY CLEMMER AMES.

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In 1 volume, 16mo, cloth, $1 50.

HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 13 Astor-place, N. Y.

THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, Cambridge.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT, ON THE 10th day of July, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH BOROWSAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAM ABRAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Abram Abrams in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1873, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of June, 1873. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy3-law3wTh*

NO. 4,030.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE OSWEGO FALLS BROWN-STONE QUARRY COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Oswego Falls Brown-stone Quarry Company of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated at New-York, the 2d day of July, A. D. 1873.

CLARK C. WILSON, Assignee,

jy3-law3wTh* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. KELLY and JAMES L. MARSH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of June, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John W. Kelly and James L. Marsh, of the City, County, and State of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

jy3-law3wTh* DANIEL T. TALFORD, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of MR. DION BOUCICAULT.

This eminent comedian will appear EVERY NIGHT in his grand emotional play, in five acts,

MIMI,

in which Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear.

The part of MIMI by Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN COLLINS.

GLORIOUS RECEPTIONS.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The Irish Comedian Mr. JOHN COLLINS In the Irish Drama of RORY O'MORE and HIS LAST LEGS.	The Charming Artiste MISS FLORENCE NOBLE, In the Emotional Drama of SHADOW BROOK; or, A DAUGHTER'S OATH.

MONDAY, July 21, ERIN A-CHORRA.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS' UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERT.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 17, at 8.

GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

Admission 75 cents.

Package tickets not admitted on Thursday evenings.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

Commence July 4, and continue the 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 19th.

JOHN HOEY, President.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1873.

FIFTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of July next, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1873.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

1873.—July interest.—The twenty-sixth semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which has been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, is now payable.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented.

Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 19, will bear interest from the 1st of July. The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1873.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st July, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of six per cent. per annum, entitled thereto, and free from Government tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.

Money deposited on or before the 19th July will draw interest from 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, chartered by the United States. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

J. W. ALVORD, President.

G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.

A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.

SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

Send for circular.

N. B.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after July 21, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, June 30, 1873.

The Trustees of this bank have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after July 21.

HARRISON HALL, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Sec. C. D. BAILEY, Treas.

☞ *Money deposited here on or before July 20 will date interest as from July 1.*

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 21, 1873.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

INTEREST.—A Semi-annual Dividend of SIX per Cent. per annum will be credited JULY 1 on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 21. Dividends not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. "Money deposited on or before July 21 will draw interest from July 1." Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on or after July 16, on all sums entitled thereto; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, as a deposit of that day.

Deposits made on or before the 19th of July, draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before SATURDAY, July 19, will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st instant.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.

WILLIAM H. MACY, President.

JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

Third-av., corner of 23d-st. The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, M. D., Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 170 6th-av., corner of 12th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

Interest begins the FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

corner 26th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. Deposits on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1. Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after July 21.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets, $3,135,566 63. Surplus, $288,442 49.

R. H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

TRADES' SAVINGS BANK, No. 275 WEST 23D-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. DIVIDEND PAYABLE. Coupon quarterly interest-bearing certificates issued, equal in safety to Registered Bonds. Deposits now draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 19 draw interest from July 1; interest commences on the first day of every month. Dime Savings Bank, corner of Broadway and 2d-st., Williamsburg.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PROFITABLE OPPORTUNITY OCCURS for investing capital (and obtaining position also, if desired,) in connection with a solid and important railway construction. Security equal to 300 per cent. will be given, in first mortgage railway bonds. Income to receive principal back in a few months, and the very large profits within six. Sums not less than $10,000 will be taken. Address, for interview only, STEAMSHIP, Herald Up-town Branch Office.

TO MODERATE CAPITALISTS—A RARE Chance.—To lease, a handsomely-fitted fancy-store, in the most business part of Grand-st., New-York, doing a good business. The cause of present owner wishing to leave is his inability to attend to retail trade. Apply to BUSINESS MAN, Box No. 113 Times Office.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE POLICE JUSTICES—NO ACTION TAKEN—ADJOURNMENT UNTIL SEPTEMBER.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All the members were present, except Messrs. Clausen and Monheimer. The gallery of the chamber was densely crowded, and the chairs near the President's desk were occupied by the friends of the candidates for seats on the Magisterial Bench. The session seemed to attract more than ordinary interest, from a report that it would be the last held until the beginning of the Fall. President Vance called the meeting to order, after which a resolution was offered, empowering the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to lay a single track in Franklin-street, to connect with their track in Centre-street.

Alderman Morris said the resolution was supported by a well-known gentleman who had previously lobbied for the company. He thought the company had obtained enough privileges at the expense of the City without asking more.

Alderman Kehr, who offered the resolution, said that the track was necessary.

Alderman Morris replied that the cars of the company had often obstructed Centre-street, and persons on their way to the Tombs and other buildings were delayed.

Alderman Kehr—Well, those who go to the Tombs can afford to be delayed. [Laughter.]

The resolution was put and lost.

Alderman Morris then repeated, for the tenth time, his motion to take from the table the nominations of Messrs. Ackert and Streeter for police justiceships made on the 5th of June.

Alderman Reilly [confidently]—I call for the yeas and nays.

Alderman Flanagan—Let us have a vote on the question.

Alderman Morris—My motion is regarded as a chronic one by a portion of the Press, but I feel that it is necessary to renew it from time to time, and I do so now to give Mr. Van Shaick an opportunity to vote upon it before his departure for Europe. I suppose the majority intend to lay the subject on the table; but I would remind them that subjects laid on the table become tainted, and that it is their duty to take action upon them.

Alderman McCafferty—The subjects to which you refer seem to have chronic consumption. [Laughter.] They ought to send in their resignation.

Alderman Morris—I suppose we shall hear something from our friend Mr. McCafferty about the *City Record* now. [Laughter.]

Alderman McCafferty—You will find out by-and-by when your taxes are due about the *City Record.* [Laughter.] I believe we have no right to take action on the names.

No other Aldermen feeling disposed to make remarks, Alderman Morris' motion was put and lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Vance, Billings, Morris, Ottendorfer, and Falconer—5.

Negative—Messrs. Reilly, Lysaght, Flanagan, Kehr, Koch, McCafferty, Van Schaick—7.

The result was anticipated by the Aldermanic minority.

Alderman Morris then moved that the other nominations for Police Justiceships made by the Mayor on June 25 be taken from the table.

The motion created some merriment, and no member spoke for or against it. It was put and lost by a vote similar to that cast on the previous resolution.

Alderman Van Schaick called the attention of the board to his plan for creating a consolidated loan of $150,000,000 at five per cent. in behalf of this City, as previously described in THE TIMES, the principal to be payable in the year 2000.

Alderman McCafferty thought that the subject was very important, and said the City finances were not in the condition they should be.

Alderman Morris asked how Mr. Van Schaick proposed to induce persons holding City stock which carries seven per cent. interest to part with it for bonds bearing only five.

Alderman Van Schaick replied that if he had time he could show the gentleman how that could be done.

The matter was then laid over.

A resolution was offered providing for a joint committee of three to ascertain if the franchises and public buildings of the Corporation yielded a proper revenue; if all the proceeds from the same were placed in the Treasury; to find what income is derived from allowing traders and others to obstruct the sidewalks, and to employ counsel and subpœna witnesses.

As the resolution involved an expenditure it was laid over.

Alderman Koch moved that the board adjourn until the 11th September.

Alderman Morris hoped the motion would not prevail. Judges were to be appointed, and it was no time for the board to cease holding sessions. He moved that they adjourn to next Monday.

Alderman Koch's resolution was then carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Flanagan, Cooper, Kehr, Koch, Reilly, Lysaght, McCafferty, Van Schaick—8.

Negative—Aldermen Vance, Billings, Morris, Ottendorfer, and Falconer—5.

The board then adjourned to Thursday, Sept. 11.

THE MAYOR'S NOMINATIONS.

INTERVIEWS WITH SEVERAL OF THE CITY FATHERS—REASONS OF THE OPPOSITION FOR THEIR INACTION.

In order to ascertain more fully the views of the Aldermen who are opposed to the Mayor's nominations for police justices, several members of the opposition have been called upon by TIMES reporters and questioned as to the reasons which have induced them to decline taking action in this matter. The following is the result:

WHAT ALDERMAN KEHR SAYS.

Reporter—Mr. Kehr, I have called to learn your views more fully than you have expressed them in the board with regard to the action taken on the names sent in by Mayor Havemeyer for confirmation as police justices.

Alderman Kehr—My only ground of opposition is the unconstitutionality of the law. I believe the Legislature had not the constitutional right to pass such a law, and by acting on it we would be giving countenance to an illegal proceeding.

Reporter—Have you had legal advice concerning the constitutionality of the bill?

Alderman Kehr—I have spoken with two or three legal gentlemen about it and they confirmed my view; but it was not necessary to ask legal advice. I have more than enough common sense to determine the matter for myself. It would be a most dangerous precedent to establish. The present incumbents were selected by the people for six years, and there is a contract between them and the people which the Legislature has no right to break. If we were to confirm the Mayor's nominations endless trouble and expense would be entailed on the people. The present incumbents would not give up their offices, and the judges of the upper courts would not issue any mandamuses, or countenance any legal proceeding which might be taken to unseat them.

Reporter—Do you know that positively?

Alderman Kehr—I do know it. They would have no warrant in law to do so. If the Legislature has the power to legislate the police justices out of office, it has also the power to legislate the Supreme Court Judges out. If we confirm the names sent in by the Mayor, the next Legislature, if it so wills, can turn the new men out of office.

Reporter—There is then, in your opinion, no constitutional means of getting rid of the present police justices?

Alderman Kehr—Certainly there is. The way is to abolish the office of police justice altogether, and then the men fall with the office. I urged this course among my friends at Albany last Winter, but it was not adopted. There could be no difficulty in the way of such a proceeding. Immediately after the act of abolishing the office of police justice, another act providing for the appointment of magistrates, with the same or somewhat similar functions, could be passed, and new men put in office.

Reporter—Wouldn't that be quite as dangerous a precedent to set as that given by the act which legislated out the police justices? Might not a similar act be passed relative to the office of Supreme Court Judges?

Alderman Kehr—Well, it would be a dangerous precedent, and the only proper way to proceed against the present police justices would be to bring charges against them. If they are as bad as the newspapers make them out, sufficient evidence to justify their removal should be easily secured.

Reporter—Do you think the present incumbents are men fit to fill the office?

Alderman Kehr—I think they are bad men, most of them, but I could not prove it. They are doing very well now—I suppose because public attention is directed to them.

Reporter—It was rumored that a compact was formed between certain members of the board to defeat the nominees sent in by the Mayor; do you know anything of it?

Alderman Kehr—There was no compact. I spoke to Mr. Van Schaick at his office about the bill; to Mr. Cooper here in my own house, and to Mr. Reilly at the City Hall, and to other members. They opposed the bill on different grounds, but most of them have come round to my way of thinking—the constitutional ground.

Reporter—Mr. Kehr, do you consider it part of your duty to determine the constitutionality of laws passed by the Legislature, when you are in your capacity of Alderman required to act on them?

Alderman Kehr—I have my right to vote according to my best judgment. When at the last meeting the Chairman called for the yeas and nays on the motion to take the names from the table, I asked had I the right to vote freely as I thought for the best interests of the City, but of course the fact of putting the question implied the right to vote freely on it. I take this ground of my right to vote according to my own judgment outside of the question of constitutionality. Again, there is the nomination for Commissioner of Jurors. The Legislature has passed an act giving the appointment of that officer to the Mayor and Aldermen. The Mayor has sent in the nomination, but Mr. Delafield Smith, counsel to the board, advises us that it is not constitutional; that the Legislature had not the right to pass the act. The nomination is still, like those of the police justices, on the table.

Reporter—Have you had a legal opinion from the Corporation Counsel as to the constitutionality of the Police bill?

Alderman Kehr—No; we sent for it, but he has given none.

Reporter—Mr. Kehr, are you acquainted with any of the present police justices?

Alderman Kehr—No, Sir; I don't know one of them; nor do I know any of the men whose names have been sent in by the Mayor. I have no interest in the matter except to prevent the establishment of a dangerous and unconstitutional precedent, and to save the expense of unnecessary and useless legal proceedings.

WHAT ALDERMAN REILLY SAYS.

Mr. Reilly, when called upon, spoke freely on the subject, and answered the queries put to him in substance as follows:

Reporter—Mr. Reilly, the recent action of a majority of the Board of Aldermen, with reference to the Mayor's nominations for police justices, has attracted so much attention that the public are necessarily anxious to know the real motive of the opposition—will you, therefore, favor me with your reasons for refusing to confirm the Mayor's nominations?

Alderman Reilly—Well, I don't know that I can furnish you with any other reasons than those already assigned by Mr. Kehr. I have no knowledge whatever of any of the Mayor's nominees. They may be all good men or the reverse of it, for I have taken no trouble whatever to ascertain anything of their antecedents, and am not, therefore, in a position to offer any opinion for or against them. I believe, in common with my colleagues, that the law enacted to legislate the present police justices out of office is unconstitutional; and when a set of men go up to Albany to make a law to suit their own private ends, the Board of Aldermen have a right to show them that all the power is not in their hands.

Reporter—To whom do you refer?

Alderman Reilly—I allude to Mr. Blackie, Mr. S. Smith, and others from New-York, who were instrumental in putting the bill through the House.

Reporter—If other names more acceptable should be offered by the Mayor, would you vote on the question?

Alderman Reilly—No; I consider the present police justices should not be removed. They have been elected by the people for a certain term, and it would be a gross act of injustice to deprive them of the office until their term expires.

Reporter—What is your opinion respecting the men at present in office?

Alderman Reilly—I think there are some of them not, perhaps, all that they should be. But if there are charges of so grave a character to be made against them, as some people allege, the proper course would be to have them arraigned in the law courts. I was once legislated out of office myself, and so long as I remain a member of the board I will never be a party to carry into effect an unjust and unconstitutional law, such as the general public believe the present enactment to be.

Reporter—Do you think that public opinion in your neighborhood approves of your action in this matter?

Alderman Reilly—Certainly; I believe the Aldermen have risen in the estimation of the vast majority of the citizens by the independence shown in this case.

Reporter—The chief reasons, then, upon which you refuse to confirm the nominations are because you consider the measure unconstitutional, and believe the present justices of police should not be displaced until the term for which they were elected expires?

Alderman Reilly—Yes; but I have another reason which is, perhaps, more weighty than either of these. If we confirm these nominations, and displace the present police justices, and during the next session at Albany another party should come into power, they in turn would revoke the present enactment to put in their own friends, so that it would establish a bad precedent, which would lead to endless confusion in the administration of justice. The Aldermen are, therefore, acting for the general welfare of the City by refusing to displace the present justices.

WHAT ALDERMAN LYSAGHT SAYS.

Alderman Lysaght was next visited at his store in Centre-street, and entered at considerable length into conversation on the subject of the Mayor's nominations. He gave as his principal reason for refusing to confirm the Mayor's nominees the fact that the law which authorized the Mayor to make these nominations had been pronounced by such men as Mr. Beach and Mr. Kiernan as unjust and contrary to the Constitution.

Reporter—What is your opinion of the Mayor's nominees?

Alderman Lysaght—I have been informed upon good authority that several of them are notoriously corrupt, while others have very little to recommend them.

Reporter—It has been stated that some members of the Board of Aldermen are secretly leagued with the police justices, and therefore bound to oppose any movement which would result in displacing them.

Alderman Lysaght—I am aware of that. But there is no more combination in this respect, either between the members of the board or with the police justices, than there is between the reporters of THE TIMES. Some of the leading members of the board have no doubt impressed their views very forcibly upon the others, but that is all. THE TIMES has been lately advocating a reduction of the City expenses, and I believe that if the Board of Aldermen confirmed the Mayor's nominations the City would be put to double expense upon this very subject. Mr. Beach, who would be the present police justices' counsel in the suit they would bring into the Supreme Court in the event of being displaced, has stated that he never had a case more certain to succeed. Then if the suit should be decided in favor of the justices not only would their salaries, together with the expenses of litigation, fall upon the City, but the salaries of a number of clerks should also be paid who would be removed with the justices; and it is quite enough to find Controller Green heaping up law expenses upon the tax-payers by his silly refusal to pay off just claims without having the Aldermen open the way for other lawsuits of a more expensive character.

Reporter—But is there not something else underlying this opposition to the Mayor's nominees? Have you not other motives in refusing to confirm them?

Alderman Lysaght—Yes; certainly. The Mayor has not acted in concert with the Aldermen in making any of his nominations. He has not consulted them, and where suggestions were made to him in connection with the nominations he has invariably set them aside. I consider myself a better judge than the Mayor of the fitness of a candidate to fill the office of police justice for the down-town district, and in the same way with school commissioners, I should know how to make a selection for my own neighborhood, or, at least, I should have a voice in that selection. But in no single instance, I believe, has the Mayor chosen any man for office lower down than Fourteenth-street, and he has been particularly careful that no friend to any member of Tammany Hall should be placed on the list, no matter how well qualified he might be. If the Mayor of New-York is empowered to act in this arbitrary manner, it would be just as good to abolish the Board of Aldermen altogether, and vest him with exclusive privileges; but so long as Mayor Havemeyer requires the confirmation of his nominees, it is well to have him understand that it would be better he should take the Aldermen's views into account in making these nominations. If the power of confirming be as important as that of the privilege of making the selection, the Mayor must be able to see his way clearer for the future.

Reporter—What do you think, then, will be the result of those nominations?

Alderman Lysaght—In my opinion the matter must rest as it now stands. The question has been brought up before the board five or six times already, and it would be only a loss of time to introduce it again. The Aldermen are determined that neither the Mayor nor the men at Albany shall have it all their own way so long as they are empowered to vote in the matter.

WHAT ALDERMAN M'CAFFERTY SAYS.

Alderman McCafferty, when interrogated by a TIMES reporter, said:

"I am opposed to the Mayor's nominations, not on personal grounds, because I have not investigated the claims of the men he has selected."

"What are your reasons, Alderman?" inquired the reporter.

Mr. McCafferty—I believe we have no legal right to take action in the matter. The Aldermen are City officers. Police justices are County officers. City officers have no power to appoint men to fill County offices. You see the point is plain enough.

Reporter—Then your opposition would not cease with a change of candidates?

Mr. McCafferty—Certainly not. If the board should at any time confirm the nominations, the most costly litigation would ensue. Let me give you an illustration. The Board of Aldermen increased the salaries of the police justices, but the Controller refused to pay them, on the ground that the Aldermen have no jurisdiction over County offices. That is a practical illustration, but there are others equally forcible. We understand these things thoroughly. As I have told you, I have not gone into the merits of the Mayor's candidates, because that is unnecessary.

WHAT ALDERMAN KOCH SAYS.

A reporter of THE TIMES met Alderman Koch in Gen. Pinckney's office in the City Hall, and inquired of him what his views were on the Mayor's nominations: "I don't like them," replied the City father, earnestly.

Reporter—Why?

Alderman Koch—They'll cost the City too much. I don't want to have the City full of litigation; and if we vote for the Mayor's candidates, we'll have plenty of law, and the people will have to meet great expense.

Reporter—Why do you think that litigation would follow the confirmation of the candidates?

Alderman Koch—Because I know it. We have no right to appoint police justices. The Constitution don't allow us to do that.

Reporter—Have you consulted any lawyers?

Alderman Koch—I have, and other Aldermen have; and they all say the same thing. They say we haven't any right to confirm the men.

Reporter—What lawyers were consulted?

Alderman Koch—Oh, no matter about that. But I'll tell you one. Col. Charles S. Spencer was at the meeting of the board yesterday, and he told us that we had no constitutional right to appoint police justices.

Reporter—You think the present police justices will make a fight?

Alderman Koch—I suppose they will.

WHAT ALDERMAN VAN SCHAICK SAYS.

Immediately before the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a reporter of THE TIMES had the following interview with Mr. Van Schaick in relation to his opposition to the Mayor's nominees:

Reporter—Will you please state your reasons for not taking action on the names?

Alderman Van Schaick—In the first place, I don't think Mayor Havemeyer is competent to select good men. Look at the appointment of Oliver Charlick. I look upon that appointment as a personal insult to myself. I tell you what it is—old Havemeyer is a regular log-roller and a political cheat.

Reporter—With all due respect, you have not answered my question. What is the cause of your opposition to the candidates?

Alderman Van Schaick (firmly)—I know of cases in which money was used to get candidates nominated—that is enough.

Reporter—To whom was the money paid?

Alderman Van Schaick—To outside parties who had influence on the Mayor, or who were supposed to have. I am not going to vote on nominations when I hear of corruption like that.

This ended the interview.

WHAT ALDERMAN FLANAGAN SAYS.

Alderman Flanagan was questioned by a TIMES reporter yesterday in relation to his refusal to take action on the Mayor's nominations. Do you share the opinions of the other Aldermen on the subject? inquired the reporter.

I have an opinion of my own, replied the Alderman.

Reporter—What is it?

Mr. Flanagan—I don't believe that the old police justices should be removed. If they have committed any offense, they are amenable to the law, and they should be prosecuted. But as no person has preferred charges against them, it would be unjust to drive them from the Bench. I shall never vote for the Mayor's nominees on that account. Of course, I believe the law is unconstitutional. That is another reason.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

THE WALL-STREET DUELISTS INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY—OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions came into court yesterday and handed in a number of indictments. Having concluded their deliberations, the gentlemen of the Grand Inquest were discharged with the thanks of the Court. Among the persons against whom indictments have been found are the parties implicated in the recent duel between Wall-street brokers, the particulars of which have already been published in THE TIMES. The following presentment was also handed in by the Grand Jury:

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, assembled July 16, 1873, respectfully present as a nuisance and public annoyance the obstructing of the sidewalk on both corners of Broadway, on the easterly side of Fulton-street, the same being now occupied by stands for the sale of papers, pamphlets, and other merchandise, and being beyond the buildings extending to the sidewalk required for public use, and ask that said obstructions be immediately removed. D. M. TURNURE, Foreman.

JULY 16, 1873.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Henry Hafner, a clerk, indicted for having, on the 1st inst., embezzled $125 collected by him for his employer, John A. Van Buskirk, of No. 67 East Tenth-street, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two months. William Kelly and Alexander Lindsey, seamen on the steam-ship City of Paris, indicted for the larceny of a quantity of clothing, valued at $117, the property of a passenger named John Atkins, who came on board at Queenstown, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days. Frank Smith, indicted for stealing a watch, valued at $80, from the person of James Griffiths, of No. 209 East One Hundred and Twentieth-street, on the 10th July, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. Francis Roberts, charged with assaulting Michael Owens, of No. 7 Roosevelt-street, with a club, on the 19th July, pleaded guilty to a simple assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary for nine months. John Kelly, indicted for the larceny of $9 from the person of Bernard Flanagan, of No. 304 Hudson-street, on the 9th July, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The case of Moses Moritz, assistant to one of the City Marshals, indicted for manslaughter in the first degree in having caused the death of Margaret Gordon, of No. 73 Goerck-street, the jury in which had been impaneled the previous night, was called. It will be remembered that the accused, in company with one of the City Marshals, went to the house in question to dispossess the husband of the deceased for non-payment of rent, and, in the execution of the writ obtained for that purpose, was removing a flour-barrel, when he was seized by the woman Margaret Gordon, who tried to prevent him. Moritz pushed her from him, when she fell on a stove, sustaining injuries from which she died. The Assistant District Attorney, when the case was called, read a letter from the principal witness for the prosecution in the case, Dr. John J. Brennan, of No. 515 Grand-street, in which that gentleman stated that he had received a letter threatening his life if he appeared to give evidence, and announcing that he had in consequence withdrawn his evidence. On motion of the Assistant District Attorney, an attachment was issued for Brennan's arrest. The presence of the witness was, however, rendered unnecessary by the action of Moritz, who, through his counsel, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. The Assistant District Attorney, in accepting the plea, related the facts of the case, and said that the prosecution could produce no evidence to show that the act of the prisoner was intentional. Judge Sutherland said he was certain, from inquiries made, that the prisoner did not intend to kill the deceased. In fact, the Court doubted whether the prisoner was even guilty of manslaughter. He would sentence him to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary and inflict a fine of $100.

Marcella McKenna, charged with having thrown her child into a closet at No. 236 Elizabeth-street, was arraigned to plead to an indictment for murder in the second degree, and pleaded not guilty. Geo. Reed, indicted for stealing $35 from the person of Patrick McGuire, of Albany, on the 12th July, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. Victoria Monigunai, charged with stealing eighteen shirts, the property of Henry Gad, of No. 666 Lexington-avenue, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. A number of prisoners, the complaints against whom had been dismissed by the Grand Jury, were then discharged, and the Court adjourned for the term.

THE MURDERED MARSHAL.

The aldermanic chamber at the City Hall in Jersey City was given up for the use of the Coroner in the Stephenson inquest, yesterday afternoon, and as much interest was manifested in the case as when the murder was committed, last Friday. James C. Young, the newsboy, was the first witness called, and his story was essentially the same as has been already published. United States Commissioner Muirhead, of Jersey City, testified that Meland was with deceased when he went to the Commissioner's office to get the warrant for Prilt signed. Marshal John C. Bailey testified that he witnessed the affray from the window of his private office. He hurried down, but when he reached the scene Stephenson was dead. Wm. B. Guild, a lawyer, of Newark, was in Marshal Bailey's office, and saw the affray from the window; throught it was a drunken brawl, and said one of the two appeared to be trying to escape from the other. He saw the prisoner, whom he identified, make a blow at the other man, and immediately make an attempt to cut his throat. Deputy Marshal Wm. T. Smith, of New-York, testified that, on the morning of the 10th inst., deceased had been resisted at No. 208 Cherry-street, while trying to arrest John Prilt, a deserter from the Russian bark Willamo, and had returned to the Commissioner's office, in Chambers-street, to get warrants for the keeper of the boarding-house No. 208 Cherry-street, Alexander Williamson and John Metland, the prisoner, who was a "runner" for the place. The witness was sent to assist in the arrest. Williamson was held in $3,500 to appear before the Grand Jury, and Metland, on condition of giving such information as would lead to the arrest of John Prilt, was allowed to go on his own recognizance. He lead Stephenson on a goose chase, but did not succeed in showing where Prilt was concealed. Dr. Buck, the County Physician, testified to making the post-mortem examination, and in medical terms explained the fatal nature of the wound, which had pierced the heart and killed the man. The inquest was then adjourned until Friday next.

PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES—ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund held their annual meeting, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday. There were present President Grant, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. John H. Clifford, and Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts; Hon. William Aiken, of South Carolina; Hon. William M. Evarts, and Samuel Wetmore, Esq., of New-York; Hon. William A. Graham, of North Carolina; George Peabody Russell, Esq., of Rhode Island; George N. Eaton, Esq., of Maryland; George W. Riggs, Esq., of Washington; Charles Macalester, Esq., of Pennsylvania; Hon. Samuel Watson, of Tennessee; A. H. H. Stuart, Esq., of Virginia, and Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., also of Virginia, the general agent of the fund.

Hon. R. C. Winthrop acted as chairman, and delivered an appropriate address. He thought it fit before proceeding to the formal duties for which they had assembled to call attention to the sad vacancy which had been created in their circle since the last meeting. Their venerable and beloved associate, Bishop McIlvaine, died at Florence, Italy, on the 13th of March last. He had been one of the trustees from their first organization at Washington, on the 8th of February, 1867, and was named by Mr. Peabody, in his original letter of endowment, as the second vice chairman of the board. He was at the head of their Executive Committee from that time until his death, and their records bore constant testimony to the diligence and efficiency with which he discharged the duties of that position. He had, from the outset, a deep sense of the importance of the work committed to them, and of his own share of the responsibility for its faithful execution. No personal inconvenience or discomfort in long journeys from Cincinnati to Washington, Richmond, or Philadelphia or New-York, ever prevented his punctual attendance at their annual or special meetings; and even in the depth of the Winter of 1870, while already suffering from symptoms which foreshadowed the end, he could not be deterred from coming on to unite with them at Danvers in paying the last tribute to their illustrious founder. They missed his wonted presence for the first time at their annual meeting in Boston last year.

He had left a record which might well be envied by any prelate of his country or his age, and which could not fail to secure an enduring reverence for his name and memory. Of a form and countenance which often suggested the image of Washington; of a life and conversation ever in keeping with the dignity and sacredness of its calling, there was yet a cheeriness intermingled with his gravity, a vivacity and gayety "within the limits of becoming mirth," which made him one of the most charming of companions. Meantime the grand spirit of Christian courtesy and charity and love, which so conspicuously distinguished his whole career, in every sacred as well as secular relation, made them all feel that it was a privilege to be associated with him in their work.

Bishop McIlvaine had the good fortune, many years ago, to win the confidence and affection of their ever-honored founder. Nor was it only with this one of Mr. Peabody's great benefactions that his memory was entitled to be associated. It was to him, then in England, that Mr. Peabody, in 1859, communicated, among the very first, his purpose of making a great gift for the benefit of the poor of London. At Mr. Peabody's request, the Bishop entered at once into confidential correspondence with the eminent philanthropist, Lord Shaftesbury, in regard to the particular form which this gift should assume, and the special purpose to which it should be applied. And when two years afterward, the scheme was finally consummated and divulged, Bishop McIlvaine, being again in England, was one of the few friends of whom Mr. Peabody took counsel in preparing his memorable letter to the Lord Mayor of London, announcing the donation of £150,000 sterling for improving the dwellings of the poor. At the close of the last year that noble trust represented a total sum of £228,000, and another sum of £150,000 is to be added to the principal during the present year, if it has not already been done, in accordance with the will of Mr. Peabody; while no less than 847 families, consisting of 3,407 persons, as appears by special inquiry in May, 1872, were then occupying apartments which had been provided from this fund.

There was thus a peculiar appropriateness—greater than perhaps was understood at the time, and quite apart from his eminence as a Churchman and a Bishop—that the remains of one, who had been so leading an adviser of this great English benefaction, should have found, as they did find, a temporary repose—on their way to their final resting place, near his own American home—in the same renowned and consecrated Abbey, within whose walls, under similar circumstances, the remains of George Peabody himself, a few years before, had been the subject of funeral honors.

At the conclusion of the address an appropriate resolution, expressing the sentiments of the trustees on Bishop McIlvaine's death, was adopted.

The Treasurer's report was then read, showing that there would be about $130,000 to expend in educational works during the year. When the trustees first commenced their labors, they were obliged to pay about a third of the sum needed for the establishment of a school when one was to be started, but now they are not called on to give more than one-sixth, and they are determined to expend the amount thus saved to them in the establishing and improving training schools in the South. The trustees will meet again to-day, and will probably choose a successor to fill the place of the late Bishop McIlvaine. Since the last meeting more than $130,000 have been expended by them for free common schools in the South, thus making nearly $1,000,000 when taken with the amount contributed in connection therewith by the people themselves.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

Four Irish laborers began fighting in Ludwig Oppenheimer's lager-beer saloon, No. 31 Grand-street, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Officer Patrick F. Byrnes, of the Eighth Precinct, entered the saloon and endeavored to arrest two of the combatants, Patrick Conner, of Canal-street, and Daniel Foley, of Spring-street. He was at once assailed by the four ruffians, who knocked him down, took his club away from him, and beat him terribly about the head and hands, cutting him severely about the forehead and kicking him in the abdomen. Byrnes, however, made a gallant resistance, and finally succeeded, although almost blinded by the blood which streamed from his wounds, in drawing his pistol. He used the butt end of it on Foley's head, cutting him badly, and reducing him to abject submission. He then caught Conner, and was about reducing him to Foley's condition when the other two ruffians fled, and Byrnes brought both Foley and Conner to the Prince-street Station in triumph. Dr. Clarke was called in, and pronounced Officer Byrnes badly injured internally. The officer was conveyed to his residence in a carriage. Conner and Foley were locked up. During the affray the street was thronged by curious persons, and Henry Wilson, a professional pickpocket, attempted to improve the opportunity by robbing Mr. James Stanton, of No. 50 Franklin-street, Greenpoint. He was arrested in the commission of the crime, by Officer Dunlap, and locked up. Wilson, with Conner and Foley, will be arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, this morning.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Timothy Foley was held in default of $500 bail, yesterday, by Justice Coulter, on a charge of attempting to rob the money-drawer of Bernard Lavins, No. 572 Third-avenue. The prisoner knocked down Mrs. Lavins in his attempt to retreat. In the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, Frank Brougham, of No. 274 Bowery, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail, on a charge of stealing $85 worth of wearing apparel from John Prescott, of No. 235 West Thirty-sixth-street. John Boyle, aged thirteen years, of No. 418 East Twentieth-street, while at work at Pier No. 20 East River, had one of his feet badly crushed. Mrs. Seaman, a resident of King's Bridge, while stepping on board the steamer Tiger Lily, in the Harlem River, at One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, fell overboard, and was rescued from drowning by Oscar Raynor. Marx Holstein, of No. 29 Suffolk-street, while at work at No. 40 Catharine-street, had his shoulder crushed by a heavy box falling on him. Sent to Park Hospital. Wm. Welsh, aged twenty-two years, of No. 54 Scammel-street, while assisting in lifting a Third-avenue car on the track at Fortieth-street, was kicked in the head by one of the horses and seriously injured. Joseph Bloom and Frank Adams, the shop-lifters arrested by Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg, on Tuesday, were held for trial by Judge Bixby, at the Tombs, yesterday.

THE STONINGTON LINE.

The Stonington line has made an arrangement for their magnificent new steamer, Rhode Island, to leave the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 2:30 P. M., thereby providing a daylight trip up the Sound, arriving at Stonington about 9 P. M. Passengers who only wish a short excursion, can sleep on board, and be back to the City at 7 A. M. next morning. Express trains connect at Stonington for Narragansett Pier, Providence, and Boston.

MR. COMSTOCK AT WORK.

Dr. E. J. Reynolds, alias Dr. Lispanard, and Dr. Paul Davis, of Rochester, who were arrested the 18th of June by Mr. Anthony Comstock for sending obscene articles through the United States mails, were examined on Monday before United States Commissioner Gilbert, and each was held in $5,000 bail to appear at the next term in court. On Tuesday, Dr. A. C. Goff, alias C. S. Goff & Co., and Dr. O. B. Reeves, both of Syracuse, and who were arrested on the 19th of June, were also examined before United States Commissioner Ruger, on a similar charge, and held in bail of $3,000 each. Yesterday Mr. Comstock arrested Dr. Orson E. Cobbs, Health Officer of West Troy, alias Mme. L. Colton, who was held to answer in the sum of $5,000 by United States Commissioner Sylvester, of Troy. M. W. Macomber, of Albany, was also arrested yesterday, and held in $5,000 bail by United States Commissioner Frothingham, of Albany. A large seizure of pills, medicines, books, circulars, &c., was made on the premises of a man named Seth H. Hunsdon, of Albany, who went under a number of fictitious names.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The German Women's Benevolent Society held a picnic and Summer's night festival at Bellevue Garden yesterday.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the provision-store of Frederick Rellwagen, No. 829 Third-avenue, causing $500 damage to stock and building.

The German boss bakers, of the west side, who have formed a company, commanded by Capt. Louis Gruening, were engaged in a festival and prize shooting at Elm Park yesterday.

The steam-ships City of Montreal, from Liverpool on July 3, and Queenstown on July 4; Ville de Paris, from Havre on July 4, and Brest on July 6, and Algeria, from Liverpool on July 5, Queenstown on July 6, reached this port yesterday. The latest mail news thus received is fresher by two days than that previously at hand.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury, viz.: From arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent, and interest, $10,530 01; assessments on street openings and improvements and interest, $8,498 69; Croton-water rents and penalties, $16,936 03; interest on bond and mortgage, water-lot rent, and market rents and fees, $848 11; licenses and fines, $92 50; total, $34,905 33.

BROOKLYN.

The body of a drowned man, supposed to have been a sailor, floated up at Bay Ridge, yesterday. The deceased was about thirty years of age, and five feet six inches in height.

A number of property-owners, yesterday, presented to the Board of City Works a protest against the proposed repaving of Pacific-street with cobble stones, unless the city assumes the cost.

The Mayor signed, yesterday, Park bonds to the amount of $100,000, and $58,000 bonds for the Central-avenue sewer, the latter issue making a total of $558,000 on the sewer improvements.

Daniel C. Phillips, aged eleven years, who was run over by a cross-town car at the corner of Franklin and Willoughby avenues on Monday night, died yesterday at his home, No. 231 Franklin-avenue.

Theodore Eck, aged eight years, accidentally fell into the lake at Prospect Park on Tuesday afternoon, and was drowned. His cap was afterward found on the bank of the lake, and on dragging the lake near the spot, the body was recovered. His parents reside at No. 280 Sixteenth-street, South Brooklyn.

The second of the series of children's picnics took place yesterday at Canarsie. A party of sixty children went to Canarsie from Fulton Ferry, and were shortly after joined by another party of over 200, chiefly newsboys and bootblacks, who were gathered from the vicinity of Hamilton Ferry. The usual programme was carried out.

Yesterday afternoon a shooting accident, which will probably terminate fatally, occurred at No. 113 Johnson-avenue, Williamsburg. Frederick Hain and Jacob Beck, aged respectively ten and seven years, were playing with a pistol, when the former accidentally pulled the trigger and shot Hain in the right breast. Hain was arrested, and it is thought probable that the wound will terminate fatally.

Surrogate Veeder has refused to admit to probate the will of the late William Malden, whereby the testator's property, about $37,000, is divided chiefly between his grandson and a distant relative, to the exclusion of his only son. The deceased was over eighty years of age, and is declared by the Surrogate to have been of unsound mind in later years. During the three years preceding his death he made seven wills and four codicils.

STATEN ISLAND.

The arrangement between the Boards of Supervisors of the Counties of Richmond and Kings, Long Island, whereby the latter agree that all prisoners sentenced on Staten Island for terms of five years or less may be confined in the Kings County Penitentiary, has been consummated and goes into effect immediately. The prices agreed upon are as follows: For all persons sentenced for a period of sixty days and less than three months, $1 75 per week each; for all persons sentenced for a period of three months and less than six months, $1 50 per week each; for all persons sentenced for a period of six months and upward, $1 25 per week each.

LONG ISLAND.

On Tuesday evening a tank, holding 3,500 barrels of crude oil, in the yard of the Brooklyn Oil Company, at Greenpoint, bursted, and the contents ran into the creek. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

A daring robbery was perpetrated at Woodside Village, town of Newtown, Tuesday. Three men in a coach drove up to the residence of W. H. Lamson, during the absence of the family, and, forcing the door by aid of a jimmy, ransacked the house. They took off a gold watch, a diamond ring, and furs and clothing to the total value of $1,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stewart left in the Scotia yesterday for a prolonged visit to Europe.

Julia Friely, twenty years old, was overcome by the heat at No. 15 Second-avenue yesterday and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Deputy Marshal Bailey, of Jersey City, is collecting money for the benefit of the family of John Stephenson, the murdered Deputy Marshal.

A running race is to take place on the Secaucus track, this afternoon, between Patrick Mehan's sorrel mare Lucy, of McDaniel's stock, and Patrick Lillis's brown mare Nimrod.

Mary McIntyre, eighteen years old, of No. 206 East Twenty-eighth-street, attempted suicide yesterday evening by taking Paris green. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. Frank Long, of No. 15 Durand-street, Newark, was fatally burned yesterday, her clothes having taken fire from some kerosene she poured into the stove to hasten the kindling of a fire.

The suit between the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company and the City of Hoboken for the possession of a valuable plot of land, has been decided in favor of the city by the Court of Errors and Appeals.

A fire occurred at Park House, Plainfield, yesterday, and was extinguished before it occasioned any material damage. It originated in an air box outside the building, under the piazza, and was supposed to be caused by children playing with matches.

Patrick O'Donohue, of Jersey City, has been missing since the 5th of July. As he had considerable money about him at the time of his disappearance, suspicions of foul play are entertained. When last heard of Mr. O'Donohue was in New-York.

The house of James R. Smith, No. 139 York-street, was entered by thieves yesterday afternoon, between 1 and 4 o'clock, and robbed of jewelry valued at $250. The house is within a block of police head-quarters, and the robbery was committed in broad daylight.

The Chief of Police of Jersey City has issued a general order prohibiting members of the police force from giving any information to representatives of the Press. Police intelligence will in future be given to the Press through the captains of the respective precincts if they see fit.

The funeral services of Rev. Charles Whitehead, late of the Reformed Dutch Church, Perth Amboy, N. J., were held yesterday morning in the Collegiate Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. The remains were interred in Trinity Cemetery, One Hundred and Fifty-second-street.

Mrs. Julia Cummings, the widow of a New-York clergyman, recently became intimately acquainted with an impostor of genteel address, named Wm. Lillis. She intrusted him with $2,000 and was about to marry him against the advice of her friends, and being obstinate and hard of belief, her family were compelled to hunt up the original Mr. Lillis, whom they found at Franklin, Sussex County. On her appearance Lillis fled, taking with him Mrs. Cummings' $2,000.

PERSONAL.

President Grant, Gen. Babcock, and Col. Johnson, of Washington, Count F. La Petro, of Italy, Judge Hughes, of New-Orleans, and ex-Mayor A. H. Rice, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. James A. Hall, of Maine, Judge T. W. Bartley, of Washington, D. C., S. M. Bryan, of Japan, and Hon. John M. Shelby, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. C. A. Johnson, of Massachusetts, and C. T. Hurlburd, Superintendent of the new post-office, are at the Astor House.

Judge Beyden, of North Carolina, Hon. W. H. Conova, of New-Jersey, and T. Houston, of Oswego, are at the Union-square Hotel.

Col. S. M. Davis, of Mississippi, and Col. W. H. Reynolds, of Providence, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. J. H. Williams, of Syracuse, is at the Grand Hotel.

Gov. D. P. Davis, of Alabama, and Congressman J. M. Leach, of North Carolina, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. George Peabody Este, and A. R. Shepherd, of Washington, and Col. D. M. Jones, of Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Hartruff, of the United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Col. J. M. Webster, of St. Louis; Ernest Poulzen and Emil Leeder, of Austria, are at the Hoffman House.

MURDER ON THE MEADOW.

A CANAL BOATMAN KILLED—SURRENDER OF THE ACCUSED—THE INQUEST.

On Tuesday afternoon, Eugene Atno, Captain of a canal-boat on the Morris Canal, was struck by Thomas Finn, the lock-tender at the Hackensack Ferry, on the canal, and almost instantly killed by the blow. The cause of the affray was a difficulty about precedence in going through the locks. After committing the deed Finn rode into Jersey City and surrendered himself to the police at the Bergen Station. Coroner Mahan was notified, and last night an inquest was held in Library Hall, South Bergen.

Martin Degraw, a boatman residing at Rockaway, Morris County, testified that he was employed on Atno's boat, and they crossed the Hackensack River behind a "crazy line" boat in charge of Joseph Morgan. They reached the lock on the east bank of the river outside of Morgan's boat. Atno tried to get Morgan's boat into the lock to help Morgan to get out of his way. Witness had charge of the team that drew the boat, and when it reached the lock he unhitched from the boat and the team started off. He followed and brought the team back. He heard them wrangling and talking loud. He paid no attention at first because there is so much wrangling on the canal, but when he came back he saw Finn and Atno clinched. He ran across the stern of the boat, then in the lock, to part them. Before he could reach them a man ran past him and got between the combatants. Finn had just struck a blow before being separated. When witness got up to the place, Atno looked at him appealingly, and staggered as if in a faint. He picked Atno up and held his head on his knee; noticed that one ear had turned black. He held the injured man until he slowly gasped his life away. Joseph Morgan, the Captain of the first boat, corroborated the testimony given by De Graw.

Thomas Fogarty, another Captain, testified that Finn struck the first blow, and after he had been struck Atno said, "You Irish ——," and stooped down as if to pick up a piece of coal to strike Finn with. Before he could use the coal or whatever he had in his hand, Finn struck him under the ear, and Atno fell. The hour being late, the Coroner adjourned the inquest until Friday evening. Finn is a married man, born in Ireland, aged about forty-two years, and has four children. His wife and sister attended the inquest. Atno was unmarried, aged about twenty-four years, and lived at Rockaway, in Morris County.

EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 16.—The Agricultural Editorial Excursion arrived here on a special train to-night at 10 o'clock. The corporation authorities appointed a committee, headed by Col. Thomas J. Randolph, a grandson of Thomas Jefferson, to receive and escort the excursionists to the University of Virginia and Monticello, and the home and tomb of Jefferson in carriages, with a band of music. The City Council made an appropriation for their entertainment while here at the Tarish House, but owing to the original programme, they were compelled to forego their visit to the tomb of Jefferson and the University. The excursionists will leave to-morrow morning for the White Sulphur Springs, will spend the night there, and the next day start for Charleston and the coal-beds of Western Virginia. The excursionists will spend the Sabbath in Cincinnati.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,700; market more active; prices firm for good shipping grades, with fair sales at $4 85@$5 for medium; $5 25@$5 90 for good to choice; Texans sold at $3 50@$4 50; Stockers nominal at $3@$4 50; shipments, 1,200. Live Hogs firm, active, and higher; receipts, 3,000; sales at $4 40@$4 65 for common to fair; $4 75@$4 90 for good to choice, with a couple of lots of extra at $5@$5 10; shipments, 7,000.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, July 16.—Exchange irregular on United States; 60 days' currency, 28@30 premium; Short Sight, 31@32 premium; 60 days' gold, 45@47 premium, Short Sight, 48@50 premium; on London, 62@63 premium; on Paris, 42@44 premium. Sugar—No. 12 D. S., 10½@11 reals ₱ arroba.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship Scotia, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Potter, Miss M. H. Potter, Miss L. M. Potter, Miss G. H. Potter, three children, and two servants; Rev. R. J. Nevin, John Nelson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stewart and maid, Alexander Mitchell and wife, John Bashall, James Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Jones, J. A. Chalcraft, Lieut. Soley, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. Heinemann, Miss Heinemann, two children, two infants, maid and manservant, E. C. Gould, James Sloane, Manuel A. Cabrera, B. F. Howe, A. M. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low, Miss Low and maid, Miss Osborn, W. H. Chalcraft, Mrs. Witthaus, Miss Witthaus, R. A. Witthaus and maid, G. A. Kitteridge, Judge Hilton, D. F. Sullivan, C. B. Smith, Pitt Cooke, F. Furnival, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Martine, Chas. B. Hoffman, E. L. Graves, J. G. Johnson, A. C. Monson, C. H. Hubbard and wife, J. G. Weed and wife, Mr. and Mrs. G. Routledge, Dr. A. M. Loryea, S. F. Pomeroy, Dr. J. J. Crane, John Crerar, James Douglas, Sam. Dean, Elijah Cabbie, Miss Maria Egger, Miss C. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. James Bolten, Geo. Arnold, Alfred Hoggins, James Thomas, D. J. Napier and son, C. F. O. French, A. G. Cook, A. Paton, Miss Paton, G. J. Mason and brother, Hugo Cokesley.

Per steam-ship Minnesota, for Liverpool.—Mrs. F. A. Sawyer, Miss Myra L. Sawyer, Miss Clara C. Sawyer, Miss E. G. Hanks, Miss C. M. Grosvenor, C. A. F. Rondan, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. T. Smith, Miss Nellie J. Gross, Mrs. A. Guion, Miss H. P. Colt, S. W. Guion, Mr. Johnston, Philip Dater, J. W. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Quick, Edward Ball, Mrs. J. W. Sullivan, Mr. H. A. Rogers, Mrs. Flood, Jos. Mighell, Chas. W. Calhoun.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Ville de Paris, from Havre.—Mr. Grebier, G. Mesmin, Mrs. Hicks and servant, Mrs. Meagher, Mr. and Miss Warker, Mr. Alexandre, Mr. Manger, J. L. Allien, Miss E. Allien, Miss S. Allien, Miss A. Knevals, A. Gurcin, D. Mercier, A. Walle, Mr. Bresciani, Mr. Guidetti, J. R. de la Espriella, F. A. Stout, J. B. Daville, W. Heydecker, P. Humbert, Col. Price, Mrs. Williams and child, J. Fabre, Wilhelm Grund, Mrs. Caroline Mathaci, G. Jacob, Mr. Westfall, Mr. Walker, H. Pinchon and child, E. Tiveley, Mr. and Mrs. Fildenheimer, Mrs. Hilnire and 2 children, D. Kuhnagel, A. Jolivet, J. B. Nivet, Mr. Fucot, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gassmann, A. Gassman, J. W. Cominges, Mrs. A. Bagne, Mrs. Victorine Matheon, Anton Zoller, Martin Casunson, Mr. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. Sailor, Jacob Maurer, Mrs. Riedumlier, L. Benner, A. Reichenback, Mrs. Cusunover, R. Levy, Mr. Gossart, Mrs. and Miss Buxin, Cayron du Cayla, A. Buer, Mr. and Miss Bareyer, Mrs. Jaswrund, G. A. Girod, Miss M. Osnord and servant, Messrs. R. & R. Crombie, Mr. Belknap, A. Dusino, Cesare Comi, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hamilton, H. Ruty, Miss A. Fowley, Mrs. Pettier, A. Etwein, C. Ethasse, D. Daniali, E. Martinitti, R. Schmidt, J. Corre, Murillo Prigno, Demetri Cossu, Count Fé d'Astiani, Mr. Shiff, P. Chanfour, Mr. Guerber.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lloyd, J. E. Anderson, J. C. Childs, A. Smith, H. Sidenberg, the Misses Lloyds, (3,) Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, C. Halton, Miss Smith, Mr. Tasbell, Rr. L. Johnson, J. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gladhill, G. A. Broer, Miss Truell, J. Grigg, G. Chamberlain, J. F. Macauley, J. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Barnes, G. H. Griggs, R. Kraimer, Miss A. Kraimer, Mr. and Mrs. Tarbell, H. B. Dominick, W. Gayer, Mrs. Barney, Master Barney, C. J. Woolson, R. F. Hill, H. C. Adams, Mr. McKensie, Mrs. Maxwell, Master Newcombe, W. P. Hill, Mr. Jeffries, Hy. Douglas, W. F. Thayer, L. Rosenfeld, Mrs. Brandeger, Col. Young, F. F. Hill, E. Eudgden, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. Dorr and child, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. and Miss Newcombe, W. B. Rockwell, W. K. Chase, James Taylor, Z. L. Thayer, J. F. Tarbell, Miss Fortune, J. J. Abrahams, Miss Hutchings, Master Hutchings and maid, Mrs. Bryson, 2 Misses Bryson, Mr. Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Tomlinson, H. Solomon, J. Lorgmaid, Charles Shann, A. B. Broun, Howard McNamara, Mr. Myratt, Mr. Haselton, Mr. Van Goosbeck, J. Schofield, J. Waddell, A. Roberts, Fred. Shann, C. Davies, Miss Tarbell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:43 | Sun sets......7:28 | Moon rises. 12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:38 | Gov. Island.2:27 | Hell Gate....3:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Konig Wilhelm I., (Ger.,) Herdes, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Steinmann, (Belg.,) Lechere, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lapland, (Br.,) Jones, Bristol, Eng., E. R. Morgan's Sons; Alexander Lavally, Lingen, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; City of Dallas, Bolger, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; W. Woodward, Young, Baltimore; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia; R. C. Biddle, Alexander, Philadelphia.

Ships Gerhard, (Ger.,) Klamp, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Helene, (Ger.,) Rachen, Bremen, J. A. Pauli.

Barks Rolla, (Br.,) Way, London, C. L. Wright & Co.; Zoloe Figlia, (Ital.,) Lavarello, Rotterdam, J. C. Seager; Mary McKee, Buckalew, Baltimore, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Moderato, (Ital.,) Manuo, Cork for orders, A. P. Agresta; Colin E. McNeil, Baker, Buenos Ayres, E. C. Lond & Co.; Fury, Loud, Gibraltar, H. W. Loud & Co.; Bianche, (Br.,) Wearom, London, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs Augusta, (Ger.,) Buck, Lisbon, P. I. Nevius & Son; Stella, (Br.,) Kerry, Liverpool, Eagle, Balkaloe & Smith; Chillianwallah, (Br.,) Fulter, St. Johns, N. F., Bird, Perkins & Job; Five Brothers, Randall, Cardenas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Acadia, (Br.,) Ganion, St. Johns, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schrs. Iris, (Br.,) Burchard, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; G. G. Jewett, (Br.,) Finley, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; J. S. & L. C. Adams, Somers, Marseilles, J. Henry; J. J. Worthington, Terry, Washington, Van Brunt & Brother.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall July 8, with mdse and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Frisio, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg July 2, via Havre 5th, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Kunhardt & Co. [illegible] passed bark Von [illegible] (Ger.,) bound E.

Steam-ship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Rus, Rotterdam June 30, with mdse. and 275 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. July 5, lat. [illegible], lon. 48 28, passed ship City of [illegible], for New-Orleans.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) [illegible], Liverpool July 5 and Queenstown 6, with mdse. and 87 cabin and 310 steerage passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) [illegible], Liverpool July 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Crusader, (Br.,) Jenkins, Liverpool 48 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Union, (of Arichat,) Baben, Cow Bay, C. B., via Arichat 10 ds., with coal to B. Swain & Son—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Bark Queen of the South, (of Liverpool,) Adair, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Bark Obill, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) McLeod, Sidney, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to J. J. Belloni—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Toni, (Ger.,) Jensen, Barrow 51 ds., with railroad iron to Swenstead, Browning & Co.

Bark Set Fratelli, (Ital.,) Ferro, Port Said 105 ds., with old iron to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Maury, (Norw.,) Christensen, Boston 6 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Alpha, (of Salcombe,) Prouse, Rio Janeiro May 20, via Hampton 2 ds., with coffee to C. G. Ramsey & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Wesley and Seymour, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Spencer, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Sheppard, Gandy & Co.—vessel to S. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Harry and Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Briggs, Barbadoes 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Dwight & Platt.

Brig Uncle Sam, Gover, Humacoa, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to Jasper W. Rowell & Co.

Schr. Magnet, Handy, Windsor, N. S., 26 ds., with 260 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux—vessel to S. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Nettie Walker, Drew, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Casco Lodge, Bearse, Portland, with lumber to Moe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Musquash, N. B., 10 ds., with piling to James Murray.

Schr. Frank Maria, Wood, [illegible], with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Tremont, Allen, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. J. Dyer, Kelly, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Moe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Norton, Lanesville, with stone to F. C. McName.

Schr. L. L. Mills, Armstrong, Boston.

Schr. Sea Bird, (Br.,) Drake, St. George, N. B., 9 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Kolon, McKowen, Port Caledonia, C. B., 19 ds., with 254 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Frances Ellen, Cousins, St. George, N. B., 9 ds., with piling to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Israel Snow, (of Rockland,) Pease, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to E. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, Virginia.

Schr. E. B. Reynolds, Turner, Virginia.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Mott, New-Haven.

Schr. Freestone, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. William Morrill, Webber, Bridgeport.

Schr. Astoria, Sargent, Gloucester.

Schr. Aletheo, Darby, Virginia.

Schr. J. P. Kelsey, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. Napoleon, Rulong, Virginia.

Schr. Susan Jane, Hankin, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Jane, Leek, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Scotia and Minnesota, for Liverpool; Caledonia, for Glasgow; City of Dallas, for New-Orleans; Georgia, for Charleston; Metropolis, for Wilmington, N. C.; barks Colin E. McNeil, for Buenos Ayres; New-York, for New-Orleans; schr. Annie W. Collins, for Baltimore.

Also sld. steam-ships Konig Wilhelm I., for Bremen; Steinmann, for Antwerp.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, July 16.—Arr. steamer Hecla, from Liverpool; barks Nonpareil and Montevideo, from St. Michaels; brig P. R. C., from Barbados; schr. John C. Libby, from Jacksonville.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 16.—Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York, and schr. C. C. Berry, for Portsmouth, N. H.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 16.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark New Light, from Rio; schr. [illegible], from Havana.

Passed out, steamer Ganges, for Liverpool; ship Danissa, for Gloucester; barks Angelica, for Belfast; Winifred, for Rio; Prince Hassan, for Cork; brig [illegible], for Cork; schr. Shiloah, for Matanzas, and the steamer Valley City.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 16.—Sld. brig Moses Rogers, for Boston; schrs. Frank Lucas, for Boston; Jennie Stout, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 16—7 A. M.—Arr. schrs. Mary [illegible], Philadelphia, for [illegible]; Grant, Port Johnson, for Salem; Jessie, (Br.,) New-York, for St. John; Laconia, Rockland, for New-York; William, Bangor, for Philadelphia; [illegible], do, for New-Bedford.

Sld. schrs. Angola, Gen. Banks, [illegible], Chase, H. Willets, Annie Tibbetts, [illegible], William, and Laconia.

WIND N., overcast.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, N. G., July 8.—Arr. on the 25th June, steam-ship Elbe, from Southampton; on the 26th June, steam-ship Colon, from New-York, and Martinique, from San Nazaire; on the 29th June, United States steam-ship Canandaigua, from Key West, and steam-ship Dacia, from sea; on July 1, steam-ship Strasburg, from Bremen; on July 2, brig Bismarck, from New-York; on July 4, steam-ships Elbe and Allemania, from the coast.

Sld., on the 24th June, steam-ships Ocean Queen, for New-York, and American, for Liverpool; on the 26th June, steam-ships Elbe and Allemania, for the coast; on July 1, steam-ship Virginius, for New-York and coastwise; on July 2, United States steam-ship Kansas, for Greytown; Spanish steam-ship [illegible], for Havana, and steam-ships Martinique, for San Nazaire, and Strasburg, for Hamburg; on the 3d July, steam-ship Dacia, to grapple the cable; on the 5th July, steam-ship Allemania, for Hamburg, and on the 7th July, steam-ship Elbe, for Southampton.

HAVANA, July 16.—Steamer City of Havana, from New-York, arr. this morning.

HUMACOA, July 1.—In port—Schrs. Nellie Cushing and Harriet Brewster, ldg. for New-York; brig Urbaldina, (Br.,) ldg. for Boston.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Antwerp, Capt. Delamotte, sld. to-day for New-York via Queenstown.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 16.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Donau, Capt. Neynaber, from New-York July 5, for Bremen, arr. at this port yesterday.

GREENOCK, July 16.—Arr. steam-ship Anglia, Small, from New-York.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
IMPORTED AND AMERICAN
WATCHES.

TIFFANY & Co.,
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SUPERIOR STEM-WINDING WATCHES,
FROM OUR OWN FACTORY, AND AN ASSORTMENT
OF ALL THE BEST MAKERS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CHS. FRODSHAM WATCH.

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DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,
The Great Blood Purifier.
FOR THE CURE OF ALL
CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULCERS,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, ERYSIPELAS,
KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND LIVER
COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA,
AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT;
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
RESTORING HEALTH AND VIGOR;
CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
SECURED TO ALL.
Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle.
DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, headache, constipation, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, bilious fever, inflammation of the bowels, piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists.
DR. RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST.

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Corn Starch,
IN SEASONS OF CHOLERA OR ANY PREVAILING EPIDEMIC,
IS A MOST HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF DIET.
It is made from the most delicate part of INDIAN CORN, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It is easy of digestion, and a delicious and most nutritious SUMMER FOOD.
For 40 years it has stood unrivaled for purity and perfection.
Get none but the ORIGINAL PREPARATION with T. KINGSFORD & SON'S name on each package.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured, without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Blemishes and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.